The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.926 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L MALWA	[illegible]	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th Feb.
M KAISAR-I-HIND	[illegible]	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3,536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th "
—NIZAM	2723	500	R. Haselwood	15th "
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd "
M SURAT	3142	550	W. G. Nantes	29th "
L PESHAWAR	[illegible]	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3044	500	W. D. Worcester	13th "
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th "
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. Ewards	18th "
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	15th "
VERONA	3116	600	W. J. Webber	29th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Febuary 19, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	18th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	11th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
s.s. ASIA	3,350	480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA" will sail as above on 23rd February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "ACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Feby., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 28th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA	2078 "	" 15th April,
s.s. HUZARA	2078 "	" 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have just opened a Special Line in the above, consisting of

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES.

The "Pacific" Patent Pattern.
One of the best made, will last for years, and the most comfortable to sleep upon.
Size 6' 3" × 3' 6", Rs. 26, cash.
The "Double Woven Wire" on Wooden Frames.
Size 6' 0" — 5' 0", Rs. 29, cash.
Ditto Ditto Rs. 38, cash.
Superior Iron Bedsteads to take above, or the Ordinary Mattresses.
From Rs. 38 to 40, each.

Babies' Bassinette Cots, Iron Frames, with hanging Wire Bassinette, which enables them to be rocked with very little exertion. Rs. 25 and 35 each.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
India Gauze, half sleeves	per doz.	17 0	to 20 0
Fine do. do.	"	21 0	to 29 0
Elastic do. do.	"	37 0	to 44 0
Superfine do. do.	"	48 0	to 62 0
Silk and Wool do. do.	"	70 0	to 95 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	"	52 0	to 72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	"	58 0	to 74 0
DRAWERS AND PANTS.			
India Gauze Drawers (short)	per doz.	31 0	to 37 0
Elastic do. do.	"	45 0	to 60 0
Do. Gauze Pants	"	45 0	to 60 0
Stout White Merino Pants, double seats	"	70 0	to 85 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool Pants, double seats	"	70 0	to 85 0
Striped Bathing Drawers	per pair	1 0	to 2 0
HAND-KNITTED SOCKS.			
Real Scotch Wool	per doz. from	16 0	
KNICKERBOCKER STOCKING, &c. FOR SPORTSMEN, WALKING, BICYCLING, &c.			
Real Scotch Wool, in Fancy Heather Mixture	per pair from	3 8	to 5 0
Do. Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Olive Green (Fast Colours)	" "	4 0	to 5 8
TREACHER'S SPECIALITE. LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS. PERFECT FITTING.			

Treacher and Company were the first to introduce these excellent Belts to the notice of the Public.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine White	each from	2 0	
Superfine Scarlet	"	3 4	
CARDIGAN JACKETS.			
Cardigan Jackets, Black, Brown or Navy Blue	from	9 0	to 22 8
Do. do. Fancy Fronts	"		12 8
Do. Vests, without Sleeves	"	6 0	to 8 0
BOATING SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.			
White Wool Scarfs	each	2 0	
White Cashmere Mufflers, large size	"	3 4	
Best Spun Silk do. do. Plain or Figured	"	4 0	
Do. do. Rich Navy Blue, Cardinal Spots	"	5 0	

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND HATTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST WHITE

WITNEY BLANKETS.

6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide.
A very Soft useful Blanket, suitable for a Single Bed or Cot, Rs. 11 per pair.
9 feet long by 7 feet wide.
Extra heavy, rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.

INFANT'S CRIB BLANKETS.

48 inches long by 39 inches wide.
Best Superfine quality, Very Soft and Light.
Rs. 6 each.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

A 10-HORSE POWER Nominal Improved High Pressure PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by Messrs. MARSHALL, SONS and Co., Gainsborough, Heavy Fly Wheel, 5 ft. 7 ins. diameter, fitted with Hartnell's Patent Automatic Expansion Gear and Gresham's Patent Injector. For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Secundrabad, up to 12 noon, on 11th March 1887, for contracts as specified below for 1887-1888.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

For purchase of sheeps skins; under schedule No. 51.

By order of Commissary-General,
W. M. FRANKLYN, Major,
Assistt. Commissary General.
Exe. Comtt. Office, Secundrabad, 15th Feb. 1887.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

PER DOZEN, Rs. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen	" 36 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	" 32 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	" 28 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	" 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	" 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	" 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	" 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	" 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	" 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

	Rs.
Best English Make Solid Wood throughout and Superior in Tone and Finish, to most of the American Manufactured Organs. Church Organ, 3½ Sets of Reed 11 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers, and Knee Swells	Rs. 800
Cabinet Organ, 2½ Rows Reeds, 7 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell with Pedal Protector	" 650
The Vesper Organ, in handsomely designed Case, 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell	" 500
MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN.	
In Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)	Rs. 500
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.	
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)	
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH	
Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells	" 400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells	" 650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top	" 450
DISTRICT TRAVELLING ORGANS. (FOLDING.)	
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (By Mason and Hamlin)	Rs 120
Cheaper Instrument Compass, 36 Octaves	" 100
Do. do. 4 do.	" 120
Commission Sale from	" 250

HARMONIUMS.

	Rs.
Oak, 5 Octaves	Rs. 120
Oak, 5 Octaves, beautifully Polished Case	" 130
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	" 160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	" 180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the Corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and Full Organ Knee Swell	" 550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops	" 300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops	" 300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	" 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	" 450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top	" 130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops	" 300

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

THE proper pride of the Proprietors of the late firm of JAS. McCABE & Co., of the Royal Exchange, London, in refusing tempting offers for their good-will when retiring from business, while striking a sympathetic chord of admiration throughout the East, has awakened a feeling of regret that so admirable and highly esteemed a class of watches should be no longer procurable. MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, have been at considerable pains to reproduce by the Agency of McCabe's old hands some of the most popular styles of Watches which were formerly identified with Jas. McCabe's name, and which are identical in all respects, except of course, that they bear the name of MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

Gentlemen's size in heavy hunting case	cash Rs. 350
Ladies' do. do. do.	" " 310

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES of SWEDEN and NORWAY have found the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL VERY COMFORTABLE and the FOOD GOOD.

ADELBORG.

GENERAL H. HOPE CREALOCKE, C.B.—I have spent a week in this Hotel, and have been made as COMFORTABLE as possible, and found the authorities in the Hotel both civil and obliging, and anxious to do all in their power to meet my wishes. The Hotel is large, lofty, and airy, and the *cuisine* and attendance good, it is conveniently situated, and the charges moderate.

WHISKIES.

OLD VATTED.	FERRINTOSH.	OLD IRISH.
A "Ferrintosh" Whisky, very mellow.	"The Cream of Scotch Whiskies," very choice.	"Real Potheen," very fine.
Per doz. Rs. 27.	Per doz. Rs. 24.	Per doz. Rs. 24.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following:—

REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.
VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality.)
WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.
QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.
TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.
WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long,
put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars
can be delivered at any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee
for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

		Rs.	
No. 1. 4½ inches long		3-0	per box
No. 2. 4 "	"	2-12	do.
No. 3. 3½ "	" (thin) "	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered
to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2. Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain,
free of all charge to addressee
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CROFTON AND FERRELL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
TO NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEB 22ND 1887,
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
Plan at SOUNDY AND CO.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 21, 1887.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE THIRD LECTURE for the year 1886-87 will be delivered at the Institute, on THURSDAY, 24th February 1887 at 5-30 p. m., by the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.
SUBJECT—KATTYWAR.
The public are invited.

T. A. SAVAGE,
Honorary Secretary.

CONSULATE FOR PORTUGAL.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA intending to proceed with the deepening of the Combarjua Canal (Goa) hereby invite tenderers wishing to undertake the said work to call at the Portuguese Consulate, No. 9, Forbes Street, to inspect the plans and specifications.

Sealed tenders will be received at the above Consulate up to the 3rd March proximo.

Consulate for Portugal at Bombay, 21st February 1887.

C. F. de MENEZES,
Acting Consul for Portugal.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 28th February 1887, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1886.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, February 15th, 1887.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th February to 1st March 1887, both days inclusive.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

TENDERS for the following will be received at the Municipal Office up to 4 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1887, for the year ending 31st March 1888:—

1. The right of collecting Toll Fees at Bandora.
2. The right of collecting fees on baskets and carts of vegetables brought for sale at the Municipal Khar Market.
3. The right of collecting fees on baskets of fish and vegetables brought for sale at the Municipal Town Market.
4. The supply of blasted stone, blasted stone metal, and kerb-stones (to be removed from the Municipal quarries near the causeways.
5. The supply of sand stone (Kadgadha).
6. The supply of sundry articles, such as Stationery, Cane Baskets, Ropes, Oil &c., &c. (a list of which can be seen at the Municipal Office).
7. The Lighting the Municipal Street Lamps with Kerosine Oil.

Conditions of contracts and other particulars can be had of the Secretary to the Municipality.

D. I. D'MONTE,
Chairman, Executive Committee.
Municipal Office, Bandora, February, 1887.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SELTZOGENES

OF improved construction, protected by tinned wire for the production of Aërated Waters.

Three pint capacity Rs. 12.
Five pint capacity Rs. 16-8.
PACKETS CONTAINING ONE DOZEN
Charges for the above.
Three pint Rs. 2-12 per pkt.
Five pint Rs. 3-8 per pkt.

	Rs.	a.
Pure Tartaric Acid in Crystals...Per lb. bottle	2	4
Pure Bicarbonate of Soda .... „ 1½ lb. „	1	4
Boxwood Measures, to accurately measure Acid and Soda Powders.	1 0 and 1	4

FRUIT SYRUPS

Having the full flavour of the fresh fruit, and when mixed with aërated water made by the above machine, form delicious beverages for the Hot Season

Raspberry Syrup
Strawberry „
Ginger „
Vanilla „
Lemon Syrup
Pineapple „
Nectar „
Tonic „

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1 8.
Rose Lime Juice Cordial, per bot. Re. 1.
Montserrat Lime Juice, per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
85, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMMISCH'S
PATENT METALLIC CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

THE MOST ACCURATE, RELIABLE, NON-BREAKABLE AND CONVENIENT INSTRUMENTS

Approved and Recommended by the LEADING MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC Journals. Decidedly superior to Glass Thermometers in readily recording Temperature.

"Sensitive, Durable and Reliable.—" *Provincial M. Journal.*

"It is equally sensitive and accurate as glass clinical Thermometers."—*Lancet.*

&c. &c. &c.

In neat Silver case, with Kew certificate, Rs. 21-0

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC KNOWN.

THESE are highly recommended and used with great success in MENTAL OVER-WORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF POWER in YOUTH through whatever cause, and in restoring YOUTHFUL VIGOUR, VITALITY and strength in old and DEBILITATED SUBJECTS. Prompt, safe and sure.

Also
HARLEY'S COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR.

This remedy is used for the purpose for which the "Pearls" are recommended.

On receipt of Rs. 6-8 a bottle of PEARLS, or Rs. 7-8 a bottle of the ELIXIR sent free to any part of India.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON & CO., L.d,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COME AND SEE our New GLASSWARE Crockery, Toilet Sets, Table Ornaments, Vases, Albums, Photo Frames Children's Cricket Sets, Toys, and Dolls. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE SOLD OFF by AUCTION two brand new first class HARMONIUMS at the Small Causes Court to-day.

FOR SALE.—Two prize bred Skye Terriers, Male and Female, Rs 150 the pair. Apply "A L" care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED—By a Young Lady (MATRICULATED), an engagement as Private Teacher, or in a School. Reply "D," this paper.

JERUSALEM ORANGES.—Just arrived, in best Condition. Never tasted before. Rs 1-8 and Re. 1 per dozen. Apply early to D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay

FOR SALE a Victoria and a pair of very quiet Bay Arab Horses, with Harness complete, the property of a Lady. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

WANTED, for two Gentlemen two or three well accommodated Rooms in a cool and airy situation, Boarding included, Colaba preferred. Address "G E," this paper.

TO BE LET.—First Floor in Marine Cross Lane, Fort; airy and good for office, or dwelling house. Rent R. 75 monthly. Apply to K M SHROFF, *Jam-e-Jamsheed* Office.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED. Apply by letter addressed "A B," care of *Bombay Gazette.* Salary Rupees one hundred per mensem. Yearly Increments of Rs 15. If possible forward specimen of work.

MONTHLY NURSE for a Baby 5 months old, required at once, Rs. 30 a month, must be a European. Apply W. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

HANDSOME TURN-OUT FOR SALE, Owner leaving India. Open ribbed teak Dogcart, almost new. Perfectly quiet Chestnut Arab, 15 years old, regularly ridden and driven. Set brown leather Harness. Everything complete, including Kit and Clothing, Price Rs 800. Horse without Cart or Harness, Rs. 400. Apply Messrs. DUNNETT and Co.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now in use all over the world and during the last 14 years we sold more than 40,00,000 of our world-renowned machines, which is the best proof of the superiority of these celebrated machines. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

WANTED MECHANICAL WORKMEN, for Fine Works only. Apply to C. JOST and Co., 15, Hornby Row.

HAVE you written to the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, for Samples of their Famous Rs. 10 Trousers?

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar.* Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CASKETS, with Music, very effective. A small consignment just unpacked, from Rs. 80. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHARKOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—WANTED a HEAD COOK—Apply, with Certificates, to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 6, Rampart Row.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, Male and Female SHOP ASSISTANTS, must be European, and accustomed to the work Apply, enclosing copies of certificates, to "X.Y. Z." care of this office.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock,

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WELL-BRED Bay Arab, 14-2, 5 years, and Mail Phaeton to be seen at Crawford Market, North, from 7 to 8 in the morning. Apply to Mr. J. HOWELL, Grant Road. Turn-out Rs. 700.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE, Geneva, Switzerland For the training and education of boys from India Principal now in Bombay. For interview, prospectuses &c., apply to KING, KING & Co., Bankers, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS. Francis and Fucile, Court and Historical Hair Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig Makers, Esplanade Road, No. 26, Below Bombay Club and Meadow Street, No. 38, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8, annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

FOR SALE.—A pair of handsome BAY ARABS, sound, 4 and 5 years, 14·2 and 14·¼, also Mail Phaeton and brass-mounted Harness, or Turn-out complete. Also a Bay Arab, very stylish and showy, goes in double and single harness, believed sound; and Single Harness quite new. Apply to STEPHENS & SONS, M. R. C. V. S.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Fancy Bazaar Shops, Transparencies, Illumination Lamps, &c., &c., at the Esplanade Parade Ground

Under instructions from the Jubilee Executive Committee the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p. m., the following:—

Several tents used as fancy shops, tents for refreshment bars, venetian posts with shields and flags, poles with flags, fancy bandstand, dancing saloon, arches with portraits, &c. &c.

Also by order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at the said Esplanade Parade Ground the following:—

Number of variegated coloured glass lamps, fancy paper lanterns, hurricane lamps, globe lamps, transparencies, &c &c, will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 22, 1887.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D' HOTE, apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.
SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—
MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK,
MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restant Calcutta,
„ Bombay,
„ Madras.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of Section 42, Act 28 of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of WILLIAM JAMES COLQUHOUN DUNBAR, formerly Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Bombay Presidency, who died at Marseilles in France on the 4th November 1885 should send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., on or before the 31st March 1887, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the Assets of the said Estate will be distributed.—Dated at Bombay this 18th day of February 1887.

C. J. GROOM,
Administrator to the above Estate.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 25th instant, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Ahmednagar, up to noon, for contract for the supply of Bread, Flour, Wheaten, &c., under Schedule No. 45 to the Commissariat Department, Ahmednagar, for the year 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Office.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1887.

NOTICE.
THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY the 5th day of May 1887, for the purpose of transacting business left undisposed of at the meeting held on 5th February 1887. Bombay, dated the 14 day of February, 1887.

BYRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
Liquidator.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.

From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette.* THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS............................ Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS................................ „ 2-10 „
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

ROSA SUGARS
are now obtainable for Cash
at the DEPOT established by
CAREW Co., Ld., with
Mr. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE JAL,
1039, Centre Bazar,
MHOW,
at the following prices:—

DESCRIPTION.	MARK.	PRICE. Rs. a. p.	
Loaf Sugar	K	0 6 3	Per Sr,
White Crystallised Sugar.	A	1 12 6	Per
Do. Small Grain	S G	1 10 6	Parcel
Pale Yellow Sugar	B	1 8 0	of
Yellow Sugar	C	1 6 0	5 Seers.
Treacle	T	0 6 0	per qrt.
Vinegar	V	0 7 0	Bottle.

SHIRTS.
16/ WORTH for 10/8
SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

AS an inducement for every body to give our Shirts a trial we are during these two months offering sample half dozens of our Equality White Shirts (which we sell at 32/ per dozen) for 10/8. We are prepared to supply two thousand of these sample packets, but neither more nor less then the ½ dozen Shirts to one Customer at less then our list price.

We make an average of 150 dozens Shirt per month and take this as an indication that our efforts to give genuine good value in this department are appreciated. Of the six qualities of White Shirts which we make E is the one most in demand and is one which invariably gives satisfaction. The body of the Shirt we make from a strong, pure, undressed Longcloth, manufactured specially to our order, as a suitable Cloth for the Indian climate. Fronts and Cuffs are of a fine Belfast Linen and cut, workmanship and finish all that can be desired.

Take this opportunity of giving these Shirts a fair trial, and if you find them as good as you can obtain in London at 6s. 6d. each or elsewhere in Indian at 40/ to 60/ per dozen. We should look for a share of your future orders.

Ordinary sizes ready for despatch, others we require ten to eleven days to make. The following sizes should be sent:—Collar, Chest, Sleeve (centre of back to end of cuff) length at back. As our terms are cash, remittances should be sent with order or instructions to send parcel value payable. Shirts taken back and cash refunded if considered unsatisfactory.

SHIRT LIST ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.
CALCUTTA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co, Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
University Hall—Meeting of the Faculty of Arts, 5-15 p.m.
Social Meeting, Y. W. C. A. at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 8 p.m.
Concert, G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Pygmalion and Galatea.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 20th:—Govino (s), from Antwerp. Yesterday:—River Indus (s), from Tyne; Bhandara (s), Calcutta; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cairo (s), for Hull; and Britannia (s), Liverpool.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 12th instant shows a decrease of Rs.78,059 in receipt.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE.—The Indo-British School, which sent a hundred children, was omitted from the list of schools represented at the children's fete on Saturday.

THE POONA POULTRY SHOW.—Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of the Bombay Municipal Markets, has been awarded a special prize for a pair of real Japanese hooded bronze pigeons.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Peshawar and Bormida left the dock on Saturday. The s. s. Mounts Bay entered and the s. s. Singapore left the dock on Sunday. The s. s. Kildare, Preston, Victoria and Govino entered the dock yesterday.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The third lecture for the year 1886-87 will be delivered at the Institute on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 5-30 p.m., by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Subject—"Kattywar." Members, their families and friends are invited.

THE "DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI" (GUJARATHI).—The third lecture of the season will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, by Mr. Darasha Ratunji Chichgar on "The Microbes of Human Diseases." The lecture is open to the public.

THE JUBILEE STATE BALL.—The names of the following were omitted from the list of those who attended the Jubilee State Ball at Government House, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Turner, Miss Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Sandell, Mr. and Miss Bhownuggree, Mr. A. E. Abbott, Mrs. and Miss Edith Abbott. For "Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hewett" "Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hewett" should be read.

LOSSES.—Sumsoodeen Hajee Mahomed, living at Nagdavie Street, reported the loss of four hoondies, of the collective value of Rs. 11,925, from his pocket, somewhere between his house and the Arthur Crawford Markets on Saturday last about noon.—Luckmidass Girdar, living at Kalbadevie, reported having dropped from his pocket a leather purse containing a currency note for Rs. 100, at the fair on Saturday night.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Sonapore burning ground, touching the death of a Hindoo girl, aged eight years, named Dayeebai, the daughter of a goldsmith named Wanjee Hadee, living at Guneshwady. Deceased, on the evening of the 18th instant, while lighting a lamp with a lucifer match, the ignited match fell on to her petticoat, and set it on fire, burning her severely about her right side. She died from its effects about midnight on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Gaekwar, accompanied by his brother and Private Secretary, and also Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, arrived at the Church Gate Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Saturday. He was met at the station by an Aide-de-Camp to the Governor. His Highness, whose health has been indifferent for some days past, soon after left for Colombo, whence he returns in about a fortnight to Bombay. He will then proceed to Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The success of the recent fancy bazaar held in aid of the funds of this association has evidently stimulated its committee to extend its operations. It is announced that the first large gathering of members and of others, both ladies and gentlemen, who are interested in this association, is to be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. Hall near the Apollo Bunder, which has been lent for the occasion. Dr. Duncan MacDonald is to preside and the Draft Constitution and the Trust Rules of the association are to be submitted for adoption. Several brief addresses will be given, and a short but attractive programme of music will be gone through.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A JUBILEE DISAPPOINTMENT.

THE *Mahrata* says:—It is only one disappointment—but disappointments are our daily lot. The people of India expected that their Mother would make the auspicious occasion of her Jubilee ever memorable by the concession of some political right to them. But alas! her Majesty has not thought fit to do so. Well, it may be that her responsible advisers did not look upon such a concession favourable, for we cannot suppose her Majesty's generous and noble heart not to have yearned to confer some boon upon her dutiful and loving children of Hindustan. In 8858 when the Proclamation notifying general amnesty to all was to be written, the Queen specially enjoined Lord Derby to write it himself "in his excellent language" and that it "should breath feelings of generosity, benevolence, and religious toleration." These feelings are not dead now has old age rendered the ardent warmth of them a whit less than that in 1858. We cannot therefore suppose that the disappointment of our expectation came from our Sovereign. However, let us hope for the best. Let us suppose that the real Jubilee day will be specially marked by the grant of some such boon.

CONSTITUTIONAL COGITATIONS ON THE JUBILEE.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* says:—The real parties in the question of the Government of India is Victoria, the Empress and the people of India. She ought to govern India directly and despotically as the Moghul Emperor or the Czar of Russia with a native agency, or she should sanction a popular constitution to be framed in India to act between her and the people as the British Parliament or the Colonial Parliaments act in the case of the other parts of the Empire. The Proclamation and the Jubilee demonstration make it manifest and tangible that this should be the case. The Jubilee demonstration, though it is costing great deal to the poor people of this country, has thus the great advantage of putting in clear light the position of the Indian people. Thus the demonstration is worth their while and no useless ceremony. The people are sorely tired of a political politheism. They want a sovereign head to call their own and demur to the pretentions of a thousand and one sovereign heads and sovereign bodies to distract and torment them Her Majesty is the Empress of India, as such the position would be very clear. As such the enthusiasm of the people would find an object to spend itself upon. But her Majesty by the English constitution can be no Empress of India or of any other country under her rule. By the English constitution she is a mere symbol and sign to supply an expression of language for the doings of the English Parliament. According to this it is the English Parliament which is Sovereign or Empress of India, and the English Parliament is in no way related to India. Neither in practice or in theory are the people of India in any sense privy to the formation or constitution of the English Parliament. Nobody says that the people of India have any thing to do with the Parliament. Thus either the British constitution must vanish in order to make Victoria Empress a reality or the Empress must vanish in the British constitution. In the former case, there would be a proper object for the loyal enthusiasm of the people of India; in the latter case none. This truth dawning the torrent of loyal enthusiasm breaks up and goes to the four quarters of the compass. Thus the hearts of the people are put between the two horns of a dilemma—no loyalty or no recognition of the English constitution. Between these two horns, they are bound to make their choice. Their interest is to cling to loyalty and to ignore the English constitution. It is according to their instincts and according to the knowledge or impression of the bulk of the mass. It is their interest to have Victoria as their Empress and have her as their Empress pure and simple. For then the gap between her and the people becomes clear. And in order to fill up that gap, consistently with her position as the constitutional Monarch of England, the creation of a representative body in India becomes absolutely necessary. In fact her Majesty must be a constitutional Empress of India for the sake of the English people. And in order to have this accomplished, Indian people must get a constitution between her Majesty and themselves.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road London.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 20.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the charges preferred by Mr. Shamrao Laud, Dewan of Cambay, against Mr. G. Wilson, sat again to-day.

Nazumkhan, the Nawab's brother, was further cross-examined. He said: I have said that on the 10th I with Cowasji and others had gone to Shamrao's house. I do not remember Cowasji saying to Shamrao that he should not fight with big officials. Shamrao did say that he did not care for Civilians or other officials.

Q.—You say Mr. Shamrao stamped his foot on the ground saying he did not care for Politicals. Do you know what it was that made Shamrao do so?

A.—I do not remember. I was much annoyed at Shamrao's refusal to give me the *yadi.*

Q.—Do you know it was arranged that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Shamrao should meet at Mehmudabad for the settlement of the private affair?

A.—Yes; some such arrangement was made through Nathooram.

Q. When you saw Mr. Wilson in the 12th, did you inform him that you were getting your petitions ready?

A.—No. I sent them to Mehmudabad subsequently with Cowasji.

Q.—Did you ever tell Cowasji that Mr. Shamrao would not settle your claims, unless he got the private dispute settled between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Shamrao?

A.—I do not remember.

Q.—About the time your money was paid to you in Bombay, do you know that the balance in the Cambay treasury was so low that you could not be paid the arrears of revenue?

A.—I do not know that. The certificate of Shamrao was given by Mr. Wilson to Mirza Ali on the 27th November.

Q.—Had you or had you not personally spoken to Mr. Wilson about the certificate.

A.—Yes, I had; and it was in consequence of that conversation that the saheb had given the certificate.

Q.—Who wanted to offer the letter of apology?

A.—Shamrao. Both Fakrudin and Nathooram had told me so.

Q.—Did you undertake to have the dispute settled if Shamrao tendered an apology?

A.—No. The witness then asked the question to be interpreted again to him. This having been done, he replied that he did not exactly remember if he had given any such undertaking. Shamrao had said to me that he would personally tender an apology to Mr. Wilson if an interview were granted to him, provided Mr. Wilson gave him a writing that he had asked the Dewan to retire on the occasion when the complaints against him were laid before the Nawab, because it was necessary to do so, and not because there was any wish to insult him. I told Shamrao that I would intercede in his behalf, but I did not do so.

Q.—When yow saw Mr. Wilson on the 17th, did you in any way find him anxious to have the private dispute settled?

A.—No.

Q.—Why did you send a telegram to Cowasji on the 17th to come to Mehmudabad?

A.—I asked Cowasji to come and do what Shamrao had requested him to do.

Q.—Did you do this simply to oblige Mr. Shamrao?

A.—Yes; I thought that Shamrao would feel grateful to me for what I did. I do not remember whether Cowasji had been to see Mr. Wilson on the 17th. Cowasji was not with me when I went to see Mr. Wilson on that day.

Q.—Just tell me what conversation Mr. Wilson had with Cowasji when Cowasji took to him the letter written by Mr. Shamrao?

A.—When Mr. Wilson said that it was not a proper apology, Cowasji said to Mr. Wilson that it would take time if the letter of apology were sent back to Cambay for alteration, that Shamrao accepted the denial already made by Mr. Wilson of the charge preferred against him, and that also, seeing that he was anxious to go away to Bombay owing to his wife's illness, the apology might be accepted. Mr. Wilson replied that if the letter of Shamrao conveyed the meaning which Cowasji said it did, he would accept it. This conversation was held in Hindustani. Cowasji and Mr. Wilson then had some conversation in English.

Q.—Do you know that in your father's lifetime you were a Kotwal?

A.—I know. I had a *karkoon* named Girdharlal Harilal under me.

Q.—Just see whether the letter I showed you yesterday is not in Girdharlal's handwriting?

A.—It looks as if in Girdharlal's handwriting, but surely it is not signed by me.

Q.—Can you swear that it is not Girdharlal's handwriting?

A.—I have already told you it is like Girdharlal's handwriting. (Question repeated.) I cannot swear either way.

Q.—The details about the salt agreement and other things I asked you about yesterday are all mentioned in this document?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Just look at the signature. Is it not like your signature?

A.—Some one has forged it, but it is not mine.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity:—I had never any acquaintance with Mr. Wilson before he came to Kaira district. The deed of Chota Bibi under which I claimed the villages was executed when Mr. Wilson was Acting Collector. It was shown to him a few days after it was executed; and he made an endorsement on the deed to the effect that he had seen it. My father too had seen the deed. When Mr. Wilson came to Cambay and put up at Hooseinibaugh, I was living at my own bungalow, and not at Hooseinibaugh.

Q.—What conversation had you with Mr. Wilson about the certificate?

A.—I told Mr. Wilson that the Dewan said he would do my business, if I got a certificate from Mr. Wilson like the one Mr. Spry had given him. The Dewan also said he thought Mr. Wilson would give the certificate as he had promised at Kaira to give it to him. I showed the saheb the draft which the Dewan had sent to me with Fakrudin and Mirza Ali. Mr. Wilson said he could not give a certificate in the terms of the draft, that corruption in the State had not ceased, and that the police arrangements were not good. Mr. Spry, Mr. Wilson added, did not quite well know the affairs of Cambay, but he (Mr. Wilson) knew them. However, as he had previously promised a certificate to Shamrao, Mr. Wilson said he would give it, though unwillingly, if thereby some good were done to me in respect of my claims. The certificate was given, but not in the terms of the draft. I was asked whether on the 17th Mr. Wilson appeared to me to be anxious to settle the private dispute. But as a matter of fact, up to that time I had no conversation with him about the matter. I have said that I was present when Cowasji presented Shamrao's letter of apology to Mr. Wilson on the 19th. It was suggested in cross-examination that this was something new. But I believe I did make a statement to that effect long ago to Mr. Gilbert. This is the telegram (produced) which I said yesterday I had received from Nathooram asking me to see him at once at Anand.

Mr. Moore: Why did you accept Rs. 5,000 and pass a receipt for Rs. 7,000?

A.—The Dewan had asked me beforehand that if he got all three of my claims granted he would take half the money due to me. I said I would not give so much money even if all my claims were allowed. I had agreed to give Rs. 4,000 altogether, but when I went to Bombay I said would give Rs. 2,000 only. I gave the sum of Rs. 2,000 to see if the Dewan received bribes.

Mr. Moore: But you say you had promised to give Rs. 2,000. Now you say you gave the money to see if the Dewan took bribes. The two statements appear to be inconsistent.

Witness: I agreed to give Rs. 2,000, but did that simply with the object of seeing whether Shamrao was receiving bribes or not.

John De Costa said: I am a cook of Mr. Wilson, and entered his service five months ago. I accompanied Mr. Wilson to Cambay in November last. I have seen Mr. Wilson's head butler Luximon. He was not with Mr. Wilson when the latter went to Cambay. During the time the saheb had put up at Lalbaugh, all the eatables used to come every day from the Dewan. Four bottles of champagne, one bottle of brandy and one of whisky, together with soda and tonic waters were also sent to Lalbaugh. After the saheb had gone to Hooseinibaugh, the eatables were sent by Nazumkhan.

Q.—When you were in Cambay, did you go to salaam the Dewan?

A.—I did. The Dewan called me up in his *khoti* and I went and salaamed him. The second servant had accompanied me. The Dewan said you will all be here for a few days and so I will see you. I did not go again.

Cross-examined:—I got nothing from the Dewan. If I had gone again to him I should have got something.

Q.—Did you go to the Dewan in the hope of getting something.

A.—Yes, they usually do give. I did not again go to the Dewan as I had no time. Nor had the second servant time to go to the Dewan's house. We were the only servants in Cambay.

Mirza Moosa Cowser, a teacher of Persian in the Gujerat College, said in answer to Mr. Inverarity: I know Nabikhan, who was my guest here in the month of January. To my knowledge his visit here had nothing to do with the case. He came here on the 3rd January and left about the 17th of that month. He has not been here since.

Mr. Shamrao N. Laud was recalled and asked the following questions by Mr. Naylor:—

Q.—Mr. Sheppard has recorded that you say that that Mr. Summers had told you that Mr. Wilson was going to the cemetery and to the town and that therefore you called on him in a Durbar carriage.

A.—I must have said "through the town" and not "to the town."

Mr. Moore: Is it necessary to pass through the town in order to go to the cemetery.

A.—Yes: unless you go by a roundabout way. Mr. Summers is one of the Assistants attached to the Revenue Survey.

Q.—What do you mean by saying in your letter of the 18th "I am willing to accept your explanation?"

A.—I referred in these words to the explanation given to me on behalf of Mr. Wilson, that what he had said to me was in jest. Mr. Cowasji had said so to me.

Mr. Moore: Did Cowasji say that as a message to you from Mr. Wilson?

A.—Well, from what Cowasji had said, I gathered that he was an agent of Mr. Wilson.

A letter addressed by Mr. Wilson to Mr. Shamrao was read, stating that he had strongly recommended the Nawab to appoint Shamrao as his Dewan. The letter was dated, and it was in reply to mine asking Mr. Wilson to exert himself in my behalf. I believe I had sent him my testimonials.

Mr. Inverarity: You did not answer Mr. Wilson's denial on the 2nd December until the 9th, and after the 9th until the inquiry before Mr. Sheppard you did nothing?

A.—Nathooram had been sent for, and I was waiting to hear what Mr. Wilson was going to do. After I had sent the letter on the 9th, Mr. Chalk advised me not to enter into further correspondence.

Mr. Naylor: After you had received that advice from Mr. Chalk, what made you write the letter on the 18th?

A.—Under the pressure of Nazumkhan and Cowasji, who said I should not fight with officials and so forth, I was persuaded to write that letter. I also knew that the Nawab too did not like the dispute to continue.

Mr. Wilson was then asked the following questions by the Commissioners:—

In answer to the first question Mr. Wilson stated the dates of his movements and the various places which he visited from the time of his being at the Waotha fair till the commencement of Mr. Sheppard's inquiry.

Q.—Is it true that you went from Waotha to Cambay, and on what occasion was Nazumkhan encamped at Waotha on the opposite side of the river?

A.—It is not true that I went from Waotha to Cambay. I was at Wasind, which adjoins Waotha, from the 11th to the 13th of November. I believe Nazumkhan was there some part of that time.

Q.—When were you relieved by Mr. Spence? and if you expected him to relieve you earlier than he did, when did you expect him?

A.—I was relieved by Mr. Spence on 23rd November. I thought from information given me by the Private Secretary that he might arrive on the 1st December.

Q.—It is alleged by yourself and by Jahlia that you trained him as a gardener. You being so fond of gardening, what explanation do you give of your not having selectad for the purpose of training a man with two arms or of your not having obtained a competent man from Bombay or elsewhere?

A. It was at the time I was an Assistant Collector and did not think of spending very much money on a gardener. There was no one available as a gardener in Kaira at the time. This man was recommended to me by his caste-fellow, and I took him on and taught him.

Q. It appears to the Commissioners somewhat extraordinary that you should not at once have sent back your *malee* to Kaira to look after his garden when he had brought vegetables to your camp at Shakhurpore, and that instead of doing this, you further sent him to Cambay, and when there, gave him leave to stay four days later than yourself, thus keeping him from his garden for about a fortnight. What explanation do you offer of this circumstance?

A My reason was that there were two able *malees.* Jahlia stayed in Cambay after I had left, because he wished to have a cart made.

Q. What particular necessity was there for sending the *malee* to Cambay?

A. It was more convenient to send him than any other of my servants or peons. All these were of use in the camp, but he was not.

Q. What necessity did there appear to be to you for sending anybody on ahead to see that your quarters in Cambay were ready? Assuming that there was any such necessity, would not your servants who went overnight with your advance kit in the usual course have made everything ready for you?

A.—Because there were things to be provided in the Laulbaugh, like tub, bedding and gindi. No tent was sent on except the Karkoon's office tent. My private servants started late, and my living tents remained behind.

Q.—How did you dispose of the printed petition made to you in July last, and was there a subsequent reference about it from Government, and, if so, what was the result of that reference?

A.—I first of all endorsed that it was couched in disrespectful language and filed it, declining to reply to it with special reference to the fifth and sixth paragraphs, There was a reference, but I found on inquiry that several of the signatories of that memorial were persons who had figured in the Hansari riot into which Mr. Spry had inquired. I, therefore considered that the matters in the memorial were old ones reviewed, and I reported to Government to that effect. I believe Government did nothing further in the matter.

Q.—On your arriving at Cambay on the morning of the 22nd November did Mr. Shamrao himself meet you, and give you the usual reception?

A.—Yes, he came as far as Hansari, which is the usual thing.

Q. Did you notice that preparations were made for a swimming feat, the distribution of prizes, and fireworks in your honour?

A. No, I did not.

Q Did not the fact of no such festivities having been given during your stay at Cambay, strike you as unusual and seem to call for notice?

A No, certainly not. I did not expect anything of the kind I did not hear that it had been done for other Agents.

Q It seems to the Commissioners most extraordinary that you in your position as Political Agent, should under any circumstances have permitted the Dewan to submit to you drafts of a letter to the Nawab and of a testimonial for himself, and more especially when they came through the hands of a third party. What explanation have you to offer of this circumstance?

A I thought thge Dewam wished in that way to remind me of the promise which I had made to him before, to give him a testimonial when I should have come to Cambay. I altered what I thought was not proper in the draft testimonial. The draft letter was almost exactly to the same purport as what I had said to the Nawab and I therefore, accepted it with only one little change.

Q. Is it true that you desired Mirza Ali to take care of the torn pieces of the drafts of the above letter and testimonial as he had alleged? If so, what was your reason for doing so?

A. Yes, it is true. After I had given the testimonial I thought what I had written was too strong and I wanted to get it back. Not having any copy, I asked Mirza Ali to keep the torn pieces. I intended to report to Government as to what I had heard from Mr. Tripathi, and, if Sharmrao used the certificate, I wished to show that I did not give him what he wanted in regard to the point suggested by what Mr. Tripathi had brought forward. It was on the 28th that I told Mirza Ali this.

Q. We must remind you, Mr. Wilson, that in one of your letters you said you wished to get the certificate back to see if it might be improved on?

A. Yes, that is what I meant—improving it in a negative sense, that is by making it not quite so strong.

Q. With reference to the last paragraph of your letter to Mr. Shamrao, did you receive the testimonial back from Nazumkhan, if not, why not; and, if you did receive it, why did you not forward it to Mr. Shamrao as promised?

A. I never received it back. I wrote for it, but it was never given back.

Q. Did you write more than once?

A. I only wrote once.

Q.—Is it the fact that at the cemetery on the 28th November, the subject relating to it was discussed by you with Mr. Shamrao, and that you verbally disposed of the matter there and then?

A. The subject was mentioned, but I did not dispose of the matter. I said it was usual for such cemeteries to be in the Public Works Department, and that I had referred the matter to them.

Q. Your reply to Mr. Shamrao's charge against you contained in his letter of the 29th November appears to the Commissioners not to have been written under that burning sense of indignation and injury, which an officer in your position would be expected to feel when a false charge of so infamous a character is unexpectedly preferred against him. Your delay even for one day in answering that letter was also remarkable. Still more so was your delay of five days in reporting the matter to Government. What explanation have you to offer?

A. When I received the letter I was astounded at the charge, and I took a little time to consider what I should do. I had a great deal of work that day, because I was unable to do anything the day before, I was not free till the evening. I wrote my reply at night and dated it when I despatched it the next day. I intended to inform Government when I went down to Bombay. I knew I was going down there almost immediately. I was very anxious not to have my name mixed up with such a scandal, and I should have preferred to have an apology, and, therefore, thought it right to leave a *locus penitentiæ* for Mr. Shamrao to make an apology without writing himself down as the maker of an infamous charge.

Q. What was your object in writing the explanatory official letter to Mr. Shamrao. All the facts in it were already known to him, except perhaps, those stated in the last two paragraphs?

A. I wished to put my position clearly in case it might be misrepresented by Shamrao, as it appeared

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from his letter that he would be likely to do, because of his having used the words, "I shall use it for my own purposes."

Q. What reason had you for expecting that by the 27th November, which you have called "the last working day of your stay in Cambay," an order signed and sealed by the Nawab should have been issued confirmatory of the result of your interview with him? It seems to the Commissioners that the delay of a few days should not have caused surprise, whereas you complain of one day's delay.

A. Nazumkhan at Kaira had said to me, when I told him that the Dewan was willing to assist in getting the claims settled, that the Dewan would say this, but, when the time came, and I was leaving, he would do nothing. So at his last visit to me at Kaira I told Mr. Shamrao this, and he said that, after my interview with the Nawab at Cambay, he would immediately put the granting of such requests as he had already agreed with me were proper, and the Nawab might accede to, into execution.

Q. What was the original purpose of your going to Bombay on the night of the 5th December, and what led to your having an interview on the 6th?

A. I went to meet my wife who came out by that mail. I had seen Mr. Dustoor on the 3rd and told him I thought of applying to Mr. Mackenzie. He said I should go to Mr. Lee-Warner. Mr. Lee-Warner was not in Bombay when I went there, so I consulted Mr. Mackenzie, and by his advice went to the Governor.

Q. What grounds have you for stating that Mr Sheppard is not a particular friend of yours?

A. We are not on cordial terms. He has rather a bullying way of talking to his assistants. I do not say he is an enemy of mine: he is friendly, but not cordial. I did not reflect, certainly on the subject of going to Mr. Sheppard for his assistance and advice. Afterwards I thought I had better have done so.

Q. In your written defence you say you had no time to consider Mr. Shamrao's letter when it was brought to you by Cowasjee?

A. I was going out to Mr. Sheppard's camp, which was two or four miles from Kaira, taking with me Dr. Langley's letter, which I had just received, to see if he would move Government to allow me to go down to Bombay, where my wife was very ill. Another matter was that Mr. Sheppard sent me a letter to be delivered to Mr. Shamrao as requiring his attendance at the inquiry, and, as Mr. Shamrao was not found, I was going to give the letter back to Mr. Sheppard.

Q. If you thought that letter was only a sort of apology, as you very soon afterwards telegraphed to the Private Secretary, why did you accept it?

A. When I accepted it I was in great distress of mind, and was in a great hurry to go to Mr. Sheppard, and I accepted it without sufficient consideration. Cowasjee also persuaded me that it was an apology. I accepted it as an apology and showed it afterwards to Mr. Sheppard as such. It was Mr. Sheppard who pointed out to me that it was only a sort of an apology. I had not thought so up to then.

Q. Why did you go to Mr. Sheppard with that letter? Did you show Mr. Sheppard a copy of your reply to it?

A. I went to him with it because I thought it would prevent a lengthened inquiry and enable me to get down soon to my wife. I do not think I showed Mr. Sheppard copy of my reply, but I informed him what I had replied.

The Commission then adjourned.

The following are among the letters put in the case:—

J. Monteath, Esq., C.S., Private Secretary, H. E. the Governor.

Dear Sir,—Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, C.S., has instructed us to prepare his defence in the matter of charge against him by Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, upon which charge you are probably aware Mr. Wilson is about to be tried by the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor and Mr. Moore sitting as Commissioners.

Mr. Wilson informs us that on the 6th December last, acting on the advice of Mr. Mackenzie, he called on H. E. the Governor and showed his Excellency the letter of the 29th November last written by Mr. Shamrao to Mr. Wilson, who is to be tried, and the reply thereto sent by Mr. Wilson with copy of the notes made by Mr. Wilson at an interview he had with the Nawab of Cambay in company with Mr. Tripathi, a pleader, and asked his Excellency's advice, who stated that the letter of the 27th November should be treated with contempt, and that the matter should be reported officially to Government. Mr. Wilson then mentioned that he was rather expecting an apology, and asked his Excellency if there was no objection to his receiving it, to which his Excellency replied he thought there was no objection Mr. Wilson further informs us that he conferred with his Excellency at the same time as to the claim of Nazumkhan against the Nawab, but it is not necessary for us to trouble you on that subject.

For the purpose of defending Mr. Wilson against the charge made against him, he has been advised that he should have the evidence of his Excellency as to what occurred at the interview beforementioned, and we shall be obliged if you will show this letter to his Excellency to see if his Excellency's account agrees with Mr. Wilson's instructions to us. We shall be obliged if you will word your letter in such a manner and give a clear statement of the facts so that we can show it to the Commissioners and save further trouble to his Excellency.

The hearing of the charge is expected to take place in about 10 days from now, we shall therefore be obliged if you will send us an immediate reply.—Yours, &c.,

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI.

Government House, Malabar Hill, 25th Feb. 1886.

Dear Sirs,—H. E. the Governor desires me to state in reply to your letter of the 17th inst., that he has no memorandum of his conversation with Mr. G. H. D. Wilson on the 6th ult., but that as far as his Excellency's recollection goes he answered questions asked by Mr. Wilson in the course of the conversation as follows on the assumption that the statement contained in Mr. Shamrao's letter has no foundation:—(1) The letter might be treated with contempt, or (2) if Mr. Wilson desired official notice to be taken of the letter it should be submitted to Government in the regular manner, or (3) if Mr. Wilson did not wish an official inquiry he might be satisfied with an apology.—Yours, &c.,

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

To Messrs. Payne, Gilbert & Sayani.

MR. P. M. MEHTA'S ADDRESS.

The Commission sat again at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday to hear Mr. Mehta's reply for the prosecution. The room where the inquiry was held was crowded throughout the day.

Mr. Mehta said the charges in respect of which this inquiry was held were two, as the Commissioners were aware. But from the course which the inquiry had taken he thought the question before the Commissioners simplified itself into this one—whether Mr. Wilson had made the insulting proposition in question, or whether Mr. Shamrao had entirely got up the charge against him. The defence in urging that the charge had been falsely got up by Mr. Shamrao suggested several alternative theories. They suggested that it might possibly be a plot in which Mr. Shamrao, Jahlia mali, Johrabhoy, Budroodeen, Fakrudeen and Jamsetji Khandalavala were all concerned and were all guilty parties. Another alternative they suggested was that Mr. Shamrao, Johrabhoy and Jahlia were concerned in the conspiracy, while Jamsetji and probably Badroodeen and Fakrudeen were simply hoodwinked and were made to act in the dark and were really innocent of all participation in the foul plot. There was yet another suggestion thrown out by the defence, which was that it was a conspiracy in which Mr. Shamrao, Badroodeen, Fakrudeen and Jamsetji were all concerned, while Jahlia might have been the innocent victim of the conspiracy. In considering the theory of the defence that it was a false charge, a plot concocted by Shamrao, the first observation to which the learned counsel would like to direct the Commissioners' attention was this—that if they followed the dates and the sequence of events, there was barely a possibility that such a conspiracy could be concocted within the time in which alone it could have been got up. It was almost a moral impossibility that a conspiracy of such a complicated nature could have been got up within the time in which, as he would presently proceed to show, it must have been got up. The first letter to Mr. Chalk was dated the 23rd November—a very important date to bear in mind. It must have been despatched by the mail train leaving Anand on the 23rd November. Cambay is about 30 *kos* from Anand, and as Mr. Shamrao was too late for posting it, he had sent it to Anand by a special messenger so as to be in time for the mail train. They might, therefore, take it as a well established fact that the letter must have been written some time in the middle of the day on the 23rd November. The principal figure in the conspiracy was Jahlia mali. He had brought the letter; he had made the proposal. According to Mr. Wilson himself it was the merest accident that he made up his mind to send Jahlia to Cambay from Shikarpur. According to what was stated in his letter of 2nd December by Mr. Wilson, Jahlia came to Shikarpur with the vegetables. Jahlia himself said he knew nothing that he was to be sent on to Cambay. Mr. Wilson said on the 19th he made up his mind to send Jahlia on. Now, an important fact to bear in mind was that at this time Mr. Shamrao was admittedly in Bombay, so that it was impossible Mr. Shamrao could have known of what Mr. Wilson was going quite by an accident to do on the 19th. They also knew that Shamrao left Bombay by the mail train on the 20th, arriving at Anand on the morning of the 21st, and reached Cambay the same noon. Up to that time Mr. Wilson and Mr. Shamrao were on the best of terms; and Mr. Wilson had been most favourably inclined to Mr. Shamrao. Mr. Wilson's letter of the 11th December showed that even in regard to a matter which he had set his heart upon, namely, Nazumkhan's claims, Shamrao had promised to help him. There was the written petition which had been forwarded by Madhew Parjaram and others, and which Mr. Wilson himself admitted that he at first refused to receive it, because it was couched in disrespectful language and upon which he afterwards, by instructions from the Government to make a report, had reported unfavourably to the petitioners and favourably to Mr. Shamrao. Mr. Shamrao knew that Mr. Wilson had throughout supported him in everything, even in the case of Madhew Parjiram and others who were trying their best to injure him. It, therefore, followed that when Mr. Shamrao reached Cambay, he had not the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Wilson was anything but most favourably inclined towards him. Mr. Wilson himself arrived in Cambay on the morning of the 22nd November. Nothing had happened between him and Shamrao up to that time, which could by any possibility be supposed to have disturbed the cordial relations existing between them. Then the earliest time at which the interview between Shamrao and Jahlia took place was about 12 o'clock on the 22nd, if they admitted the statement made by Jahlia himself. It, therefore, came to this that the alleged conspiracy must have beeen hatched between the noon of the 22nd and the noon of the 23rd. That was the only time within which Mr Shamrao could have formed the complicated plot which was charged against him. They must remember that both on the 22nd and 23rd Mr Shamrao must have been exceedingly busy in receiving both Mr Wilson and the Nawab, who arrived on the 22nd. Taking the most definite theory suggested by the defence that Jahlia was a party to this conspiracy, was it possible to imagine that Shamrao could have gained over Jahlia within so short a time? Considering the relations between Mr. Wilson and his mali—and he (Mr. Mehta) was here referring simply to the relations of kindness—was it possible that one who had been very kindly treated by his master should be gained over by Mr. Shamrao in a few hours to assist in the complicated conspiracy? Whether the scene which took place on the 23rd was a real scene or was simply got up for a certain purpose; still the learned counsel thought the Commissioners would take it that the interview did take place on that evening. If it did take place, then they must suppose that within a few hours a complicated arrangement had been made to carry out a conspiracy in which the Nawab was induced to take a part, and in which Mr. Jamsetji and Budroodeen and Fakrudeen were introduced. Supposing for a moment that such a conspiracy was possible, it could only be concocted by a person of Mr. Shamrao's position for some adequate mottive, for some dread emergency arising which left him no other alternative but to embark on a plot of that character. "Yes," the defence seemed to say, "there was such a dread emergency. Tripathi's sword, like a sword of Damocles, was hanging by a thread over Shamrao's head. Balkisondas and Sirdarsing and all the rest of them were eager to enter Cambay, and Mr. Shamrao found that ruin was yawning before him." He would ask them to examine somewhat soberly the allegations made in that respect. On the 23rd November, when Mr. Shamrao narrated the whole history to Mr. Chalk, could Mr. Shamrao have possibly considered that there was at the time any such dread emergency which left him no alternative but to get up this plot? In the first place, it was stated that Mr. Shamrao was afraid of disclosures which Balkisondas might make as to the way in which he got reinstated in his post of Dewan; that Balkisondas had in his possession letters which the Dewan was afraid of. If, however, they were to look at the circumstances, which had come out in evidence, it would be perfectly clear that Shamrao could not have been afraid either of Balkisondas or of any letters which could be produced by him in support of any statement he might choose to make. His learned friend had stated that the letters contained many damaging things against Mr. Shamrao, that they showed the intrigues by which Shamrao had got his way back to the Dewanship. They had, however, to remember that Balkisondas had those letters with him, which he was free to take wherever he liked, and that Shamrao had actually disallowed a claim which Balkisondas had made. Was that the way in which a man would behave towards a person who, he knew, would ruin him by disclosures which he had the power to make at any time. It also came out in cross-examination that a charge had been preferred against Balkisondas. Was it possible to believe that if Mr. Shamrao was afraid of Balkisondas, he should proceed against him, and expel him from Cambay? Surely, if there was anything which could exasperate Balkisondas, after his claim had been thrown out, it was the treatment which was meted out to him. Then, again, with regard to the letters, it was by no means essential, so far as Balkisondas was concerned, that they should be shown to Mr. Wilson alone. He might have taken them to Mr. Wilson's successor, or to Mr. Wilson at Kaira, if he could not do so at Cambay; or he might have laid them before Government. Surely, that again showed that Shamrao was not afraid of these letters. It was stated that Mr. Tripathi had to make complaints against Mr. Shamrao. But what did they actually find? It was that all of them were old complaints, so far as any specific charges were concerned, with the exception of two. He (Mr. Mehta) was at present confining himself to the period up to the 23rd November, and was not referring to the statements which were afterwards taken by Mr. Wilson, one on the 23rd and the other on the 26th. As to those complaints they might have been made at Kaira just as well as at Cambay, and to Mr. Wilson's successor just as well as to Mr. Wilson himself; or they might have been made to Government if either Mr. Wilson or his successor had declined to listen to them. So far as old complaints were concerned, Mr. Shamrao could have had nothing to fear from them, because an inquiry had already been made into those complaints by Mr. Spry, who had testified to the opinion in which he held Mr. Shamrao both in his report to Government and in the certificate he had given to Shamrao. In the certificate which was put in, Mr. Spry distinctly stated that although Mr. Shamrao's enemies had strained every nerve to bring out anything against him, not a whisper could be uttered against his integrity. Of the two new complaints against the Dewan which were laid before Mr. Wilson and the Nawab, one was about the partition suit in which it was stated that Shamrao had given his decision contrary to an opinion expressed by him while the case was going on. He had expressed a certain opinion while the case was going on (it was an appeal which the Dewan was hearing from the decision of Mr. Jamsetjee Khandalavala), but when Mr. Shamrao came to deliver judgment, his attention was called to a certain reported case which served to change his opinion. It seemed to Mr. Mehta hat there was nothing to complain of in the conduct of Mr. Shamrao. It was just what took place almost daily in a court of law. This was the only ground for the suggestion that Mr. Shamrao had altered his mind, because he had received a bribe. But there was not the slightest justification for the allegation. The other was the case of the woman named Kashia. She was sent to jail, and it was tried to be made out that the Dewan had done a most arbitrary, illegal and wrongful act. Looking at the circumstances they found there was a municipal decision in regard to a house adjoining that of Kashi. The woman was dissatisfied with it and going to the Dewan, she threw herself down, offering to commit *traga*, meaning that if he did not grant her request, she would allow herself to be crushed to death. Was it not right and proper under the circumstances, that Mr. Shamrao should give that woman in charge of the police and have her statement taken down? That he was exercising no *zoolum* was shown by the orders shortly afterwards given by him for her immediate release. It therefore, appeared that in neither of these new cases there was anything of which Mr. Shamrao might be afraid. It was perfectly true, at the same time, as Mr. Shamrao had admitted in his cross-examination that he was anxious to keep out Balkisondas and his three associates, together with Mr. Tripathi. But the learned counsel thought the evidence showed clearly that the reason of that was not any fear or anxiety as to what these persons could say against him, but it was simply this—that the agitators should not have an opportunity of intriguing in Cambay and creating discontent and disaffection there. This view was supported by Mr. Wilson himself who said it was very dangerous to allow them into Cambay, and that he had told Mr. Shamrao that they should not be allowed to come in. Seeing the mission on which Mr. Tripathi had come to Cambay, was it not easy to explain Mr. Shamrao's desire to keep him too out for the same reasons? The real clients of Mr. Tripathi were Sardarsing, Mahadhew Parjaram and Balkisondas. These were all the people who had signed the petition presented to Mr. Wilson. One other person was, indeed, added to the list of the signatories, Balkrishna Narayen, who, Mr. Tripathi had reluctantly admitted, was employed under Nabikhan. Mr. Wilson had declined to hear anything emanating from the old agitators, and it was therefore necessary to put on a new person, to be put forward as a disinterested man who did not participate in any way in the old agitation. Still more noteworthy was Mr. Wilson's admission that the principal object for which he was retained was to get these people back in Cambay, that is virtually to allow them an opportunity of personally carrying on intrigues in Cambay. Mr. Mehta went on to say that his learned friend himself appeared to think that these cases were not enough for the purpose of establishing his proposition, and consequently he suggested that Shamrao might himself be knowing things which others knew nothing about, but of which he was himself afraid. That was a very safe suggestion to make; but counsel submitted that it was arguing in a circle, if we once assumed that Mr. Shamrao did get up this conspiracy, then say that the motives, so far as were known, were not sufficient, and that, therefore, there must be certain other motives, certain other sources of his fear, which were not known to them. It was also suggested that he might be afraid of the way in which he had made money. On this point very vague insinuations had been thrown out. It was suggested that Shamrao had enriched himself, had bought lands in Bombay, and sent down a sum of Rs 5,000 towards the purchase of a house in Bombay. Mr. Shamrao's monthly pay was Rs. 1,200. They all knew that the expenses of Hindoo gentlemen are not very great, and they always managed to lay by a large amount out of their salary. Suppose that Mr. Shamrao spent Rs. 400 per month, which was extravagant expenditure for a Hindoo gentleman. He would at that rate lay by Rs. 800 every month, which in the course of the two years 1884 and 1885 taking the period since his reinstatement, would amount to over Rs. 18,000. But that was not all. There were contributions made towards the purchase of the land by Shamrao's brother, the administrator at Wankaneer, who must be earning some decent pay. Then was there anything remarkable in the two brothers, in conjunction also with Poondlic, paying at different times sums of money amounting altogether to ten or fifteen thousand rupees for the purpose of buying these lands?

Mr. Inverarity: I think it was said that from fifteen to twenty-thousand rupees were so invested.

Mr. Mehta replied that even accepting that figure, there was nothing remarkable in the three brothers investing that amount in the purchase of land, or in Shamrao paying Rs. 5,000 towards the purchase of a house. An attempt was made to say that Nazumkhan was paid Rs. 5,000 and a receipt was obtained from him for Rs. 7,000. But Nazumkhan utterly broke down in his attempt to explain why he had passed the receipt for that amount. This was one of the attempts made by Mr. Shamrao's enemies to show that he received bribes and was consequently unqualified to become Dewan of Cambay. There must be some adequate motive for a person of Mr. Shamrao's position to enter upon a wicked and infamous conspiracy of this sort. It was only an utterly unprincipled and abandoned man who could devise and carry out such a conspiracy; and even a man of this sort would require some adequate motive. But up to the 23rd they found no motive, not to say no adequate motive, which would lead Mr. Shamrao to think there was a dread emergency from which he could not possibly escape, except by concocting a plot of this character. His learned friend had said it was just such a plot which a wily Brahmin would concoct against an English official. It was all very well to say that Shamrao wanted to keep the whole thing a secret. But it was extremely improbable that the Dewan of a native State should imperil his reputation and position by making such a heinous charge. He must consider the chances of failure. If Mr. Wilson ran very great risk by making the proposition attributed to him, they must also remember that Mr. Shamrao would be incurring very great risk, if he made a conspiracy of this sort against the Political Agent. Mr. Mehta thought that even a "wily Brahmin" would scruple to concoct a conspiracy in which the name of his daughter was involved. He did not mean to say that such a thing was impossible, but it was not every person who would form a plot of which the chief feature would be something connected with his daughter. He would ask the Commissioners to say whether Shamrao's story was not corroborated by the evidence of witnesses and documents. The first fact which corroborated Mr. Shamrao's story was the circumstances connected with the appearance of Jahlia in Cambay. Strenuous efforts were made in the written statement that the only object for which Jahlia was employed was that he was an expert gardener in whom Mr. Wilson took an interest. If there was any body who had conclusively proved that the connection of Jahlia with Mr. Wilson was not of the character alleged by the defence, it was Mr. Wilson himself. They found this theory in the written defence:—"Jahlia was in my service when I was a bachelor. . . . He had never seen me living as a married man, and had no knowledge of European notions regarding the relations of husband and wife. He might have thought he woul please me by making inquiries about the Dewan's daughter." What did this mean? It meant that from his previous knowledge of Mr Wilson, Jahlia thought his master would be pleased if he made inquiries about women. Jahlia according to the written statement, did not know that Mr. Wilson was now a married man and that therefore he should not do what he was in the habit of doing previously.

Mr. Inverarity: I have never said he was in the habit of doing this previously. I think your Honours will agree with me that the questions which I had put were never intended to suggest that Jahlia had ever been appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Mehta said the suggestion made in the written statement was based upon the fact that Jahlia knew that Mr. Wilson would be pleased, if he made those inquiries.

Mr. Inverarity: I think you ought to accept my statement The suggestion intended was that Jahlia had been in Mr. Wilson's service when he was a bachelor. But it was never intended to suggest that he was ever employed in this way.

Mr. Mehta said he left the Commissioners to form their own opinion on the point. The next question they had to ask themselves was, why Jahlia had been sent on to Cambay. Mr. Wilson said in one place that he was sent to give notice of his arrival, and in another place he said that he was sent to look after his quarters at Lalbaugh. Now, if Jahlia was sent to give notice of his arrival, Mr. Sheppard had pointed out that he was not the sort of man to be sent on such a mission. But leaving alone the question of propriety, Mr. Mehta thought that the defence put forward by Mr. Wilson was destroyed by Jahlia's own admission that he did not know when Mr. Wilson was arriving in Cambay, and that all that he knew was what everybody else knew that he was expected in Cambay.

Mr. Naylor: Jahlia told the peons he was coming in a day or two.

Mr. Mehta, proceeding with his remarks, said the arrangements at Lalbaugh, such as Mr. Wilson had referred to, could have been made in five minutes. But this suggestion was entirely done away with by Jahlia's own statement that he did nothing in the way of making preparations in view of his saheb's arrival. No satisfactory reason having been given by the defence for sending Jahlia on to Cambay, the only possible reason which could be accepted by them was that the mali had been sent on for the purpose stated by the prosecution—that he had been sent on as the bearer of the infamous proposition, with the letter to be shown to the Dewan. If Jahlia had been sent on from Shikarpur by the merest accident to Cambay, how would they account for his carrying with him a sum of Rs 80, which he said he had taken with him for the purpose of getting a cart made at Cambay? Jahlia's story about the letter was that he had picked it up in the verandah of his master's bungalow, put it in his turban with the object of returning it to his master, whenever he happened to see him, and went to see the Dewan, who, on noticing the letter took it out and read it. A more cock and bull story could not have been devised. Was it possible that the letter which had been received several months ago, should be lying in the verandah near the table where Mr. Wilson took his tea and opened his post, until Jahlia took it up on the morning Mr. Wilson left for Cambay? If Jahlia had picked it up long ago, and if it were suggested that he might have kept it by him in order to show it to the Dewan in the hope of getting something from him, he might have shown it to the Dewan long since. Mr. Shamrao often went during the rains to Kaira, when Jahlia might have quietly handed over the letter to him. Mr. Inverarity contended that the theory of the prosecution regarding the letter involved a supposition that Mr. Wilson thought Shamrao would resent the proposition made to him, and that the letter was a threat held out for the purpose of bringing him round. Mr. Mehta contended that the letter was not as a threat, but to remind Mr. Shamrao of the constant good-will of Mr. Wilson towards him. Mr. Mehta then read the letter written by Shamrao to Mr. Chalk on the 23rd November, and remarked that it gave evidence of being written in great distress and agitation of mind. Again, Mr. Shamrao's story was supported by some unimpeachable evidence. Take, for instance, the evidence given by Mr. Jamsedji, which the Commissioners must have noticed, was given with the utmost candour and in a perfectly straightforward manner. Was such a man, who for frivolous reasons had twice offered his resignation to the Dewan, likely to enter into an infamous conspiracy for the sake of retaining his post in Cambay? If they believed Mr. Jamsedji, then the whole story related by Mr. Shamrao was established. He (Mr. Pherozsha) submitted that if that story was false and got up by Mr Shamrao, and if it was falsely supported by these three witnesses he was sure that after the severe and most skilful cross-examination for which Mr. Inverarity was famous—and it was difficult not to admire the great skill with which he conducted the cross-examination—they would have all been completely broken down. On the contrary these witnesses substantially corroborated each other as regards the conversation. The Commissioners would remember that the conversation had been over-heard by witnesses, and there were some chances of misapprehending things stated on the occasion. If there were any falsehood or inaccuracies in Jahlia's evidence, Mr. Shamrao was not responsible for them The learned counsel was very sorry to say that Mr. Wilson had not dealt ingenuously with the Commissioners in regard to certain matters that were within his knowledge. He did not deal ingenuously with the Commissioners when he stated that in certain respects he hardly knew anything about Crishnarao. Now facts had come out in the cross-examination of Jahlia that Crushnarao was at Kaira for about a year while Mr. Wilson was there. Again Hiralal, a witness, examined on behalf of Mr. Wilson had proved something more. He had proved that Crushnarao was Municipal Secretary at the time when Mr. Wilson was Acting Collector, who promoted him to the position of a Shrestedar, a month or two before he left the acting appointment. That Crushnarao was found incompetent for the post and he was consequently degraded and sent to some other place. Surely these were things, the learned counsel said, which Mr. Wilson could not easily have forgotten, when he was putting down in black and white all his possible recollections about Crushnarao. Now it had been urged that Mr. Wilson could not have acted so improperly as he was alleged to have done. The improbability of a story depended upon circumstances surrounding it. He could quite imagine that with regard to certain individuals such a story would be perfectly improbable but with regard to others it might quite be probable. He quite believed that in a case where a respectable man was charged with dishonesty or some such infamous charge as Mr. Wilson was charged with conclusive proofs of the charge should be given; but they could not carry it too far. It had been stated that the improbability rested upon the great risk Mr. Wilson was running. If the Commissioners were to consider the argument of risk in connection with Mr. Wilson they should also consider the risk Mr. Shamrao was running if he brought false charge against a man, of Mr. Wilson's position who could at any time repudiate the conversation that took place between Shamrao and the mali, and who could always imagine that his word would always carry weight against that of Shamrao. As far as the argument of risk was concerned it must be considered from the point of view of the time that it was incurred and not subsequently. It was stated that Mr. Wilson would never have incurred such a risk because he had never seen Shamrao's daughter. But it was quite possible that some malicious and wicked persons might have spoken or misrepresented matters about it, and Mr. Wilson might have thought it worth while to run the risk. Mr. Wilson conscious of what he had done, felt resentful and at the same time was half afraid of the consequences. His inquiries into the complaints made by Tripathi were not those which an officer of his position and standing would make in the performance of his honest duties It was scarcely proper for him to have secured an interview with the Nawab in the manner he did. His conduct in this and other matters were only consistent with the theory that Mr. Shamrao should not resent what had passed between them, or that he (Mr. Wilson) would make his position very uncomfortable for him by letting loose all the intriguers upon him if he liked. Speaking about the testimonial which Mr. Shamrao tried to obtain from Mr. Wilson, the learned counsel admitted, that he should have scorned to receive that certificate under circumstances that had taken place only a few days ago, Mr. Mehta could well understand an English gentleman, or other person of English habits and manners scoring the idea of receiving a testimonial under such circumstances. But at the same time considering the probabilities of a thing like this they must also take into consideration the ways and habits of people who did such a thing. The learned counsel confessed that this was a weakness on the part of Mr. Shamrao, who allowed considerations of interest to weigh with him in the matter. The surrounding people in a case like this brought their best influence to bear upon the man, saying that the thing was past and gone, and that if he did not wish to sacrifice his substantial interests simply for the sake of resentment and indignation—a most proper indignation which every one must feel—he had better not bring further disgrace and ruin upon himself. Mr. Shamrao must under the circumstances have considered that the insult so far was done, and could not be undone that the humiliation was felt and undergone, and that too if he resented the insult too much he might have to suffer and his position made very uncomfortable and that it might be just as well to get the certificate which would be a protection to him against any ill-will or malice which Mr. Wilson might bear him in consequence of what had occurred. The certificate proved beyond any doubt that the state of things in Cambay was very satisfactory, because if it was not so Mr. Wilson would never have made a statement to that effect in the certificate. Mr. Shamrao did resent the insult by putting a stop to the fire-works which were usually let off in honour of the Political Agent, but the learned counsel admitted that altogether Mr. Shamrao's conduct was that of a person who vacillated in such matters as these. Mr. Shamrao also did not go to see Mr. Wilson off as he was bound to do smarting as he was under insult given by him. The learned counsel then commented at some length upon the three letters written by Mr Wilson on the 2nd December last, which he said established all that Mr. Shamrao had stated beyond any doubt. The first letter was one which Mr. Wilson had stated he had written overnight in reply to Mr. Shamrao's letter of the 29th relating to the most infamous proposal brought to him by Jahlia which was repeated to him by Mr. Wilson. They must bear in mind the position of Mr. Wilson as Political Agent as regarded what he called the most unfounded and infamous charge made by an unscrupulous and unprincipled man, in charge of a State whose interest he was bound to look after. Now what was Mr. Wilson's reply, the learned counsel asked, to this infamous and unfounded charge? Mr. Wilson stated in his letter among other thing "I am sure you must be labouring under misapprehension." The learned counsel submitted that he did find the natural indignation which such a high officer would have given expression to in reply to such charges, Again Mr. Wilson said in his letter, "Jahlia is not my confidential agent but a gardner, &c.," would a Government official of such a high standing, if innocent, stoop or condescend to argue with Mr. Shamrao in the way he did. He again said "I think an apology is rather due to me," which was certainly not an expression, a high Government officer would use, smarting under the sense of burning indignation and insult. Fancy Mr. Wilson also allowing a "locus penitentiæ" to Mr. Shamrao, whom he found to be so unscrupulous and unprincipled a man. These were letters, the learned counsel submitted, written by a man of Mr. Wilson's position conscious of his own guilt. Mr. Mehta also made the most of the postscript to a letter written by Mr. Wilson in which he said to Mr. Shamrao. "If you can come yourself, I should be very glad." Was it possible, he said, that if Mr. Shamrao had got up a false charge against Mr. Wilson he would write as he did in the postscript. Mr. Mehta then commented at very great length upon the evidence of witnesses for the defence. He said that if any body had placed Mr. Wilson in that painful position it was his witness Cowasjee, who, he said, was a man capable of telling an amount of lies. Mr. Inverarity anticipating that good many things would be said against him had stated that if anybody ventured to say anything about Cowasjee's character, he would produce his testimonials, and placed him on a pinnacle of virtue which he (Mr. Inverarity) himself would not lay claim to. Mr. Mehta drew the atttention of the Commissioners to Cowasjee's cross-examination in which he could not satisfactorily account for Rs. 4,000 given to him in trust, and about certain other transactions which he could not also satisfactorily explain. Cowasjee, he said, pretended to be actuated with the best and purest motives of kindness and benevolence in exercising his influence in the interest of others: but he was directly the contrary of what he represented to be, being very much like Pecksniff, the famous character, so well described by Dickens. Mr. Mehta asked the Commissioners not to believe the evidence of Nazumkhan and other witnesses, who gave their evidence on the face of it in the most unsatisfactory manner. In conclusion, he said, that Mr. Shamrao had never been willing to press the charge hard against Mr. Wilson, but he was directed by Government to prove it. He thought that the evidence brought forward by Mr. Shamrao completely established the charges made by him against Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Moore said that the inquiry had now concluded and they would submit their report to Government.

TRADE AND COMMERCE IN CHINA.

A correspondent writes from Pekin:—"The prospects of trade in China as judged by the Customs Returns are much the same as last year. The Government continues to collect about 3,500,000*l.* sterling per annum from the foreign trade. This is done at nineteen ports, and amongst these six have a trade not exceeding 10,000*l.* in value each during the last quarter. Amongst the remaining thirteen ports Shanghai has nearly one-fourth of the whole collection, having the principal silk district in close proximity. Last year Shanghai sent 21,000 bales of silk to France, 9,000 to England, and 6,000 to the United States. Of the quantity sent to France 39 bales only were reeled from dupions. This is less than last year. It may be judged therefore that there is not sufficient interest felt by the native silk merchants in the effort to send the raw silk to Europe worked up into a better shape. Shanghai distributes 3,000,000 gallons of kerosine oil through six provinces. Soochow alone takes half-a-million. For this oil the American owners receive 1,000,000*l.* Another item is 5,500,000 palm-leaf fans, distributed amongst fourteen cities in the interior of the country. The value of the silk exported from Shanghai per annum is about 425,000*l.* and of tea about 2,500,000*l.* Hankow, on the Yangtse-kiang, consigns tea to the extent of 800,000 piculs a year, valued at 2,500,000*l.*, and silk to the extent of 5,000 piculs, amounting to about 220,000*l.* This silk is sent down the river from the province of Szechwan to Hankow. Kinkiang exports per annum 270,000 piculs of tea. Foochow exports 730,000 piculs, 1-18th more than last year. Australia and New Zealand take more black tea than formerly from this port. Much Oolong tea goes to America, and of late no small amount of dust has gone with it, and the foreign merchants have remonstrated with the native merchants on this subject. The Chinese authorities receive about 500,000*l.* from the foreign trade of Foochow. Of Foochow tea 53,000,000lb. went to England last year, and 20,000,000lb. to Australia. Thus the trade between China and Australia has much increased of late, and the Australian colonists must feel increasing interest in Chinese affairs on this account, and also because they have amongst them large numbers of Chinese immigrants. The new steamship lines from Australia to San Francisco, touching at the Sandwich Islands, where there are considerable communities of Chinese colonists, also promote trade and intercourse between them. The China and Californian liners, it may be noted, have been increased lately to three per month, connecting the Australian traffic at San Francisco, &c."

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The annual report on the military forces of Italy has just been published. It appears from it that the whole Italian army includes a force of more than 2,000,000 men of which, however, only 884,000 belong to the permanent army, 300,000 being at the present moment under arms. Rumours had got afloat that preparations were being made for recalling, from one moment to another, the contingents of the last four years, which had already obtained unlimited leave, but this statement has been officially contradicted. Nevertheless, I know that everything is ready should events render a rapid mobilisation of the army necessary. The military districts have received orders to the purpose, and orders have likewise been issued to forward with alacrity the works in the arsenals. However, political circles have of late taken a more favourable view of the chances of peace. In the event of a war between France and Germany, it is thought that Italy would maintain an armed neutrality, provided her interests in the Mediterranean were not menaced. It is an interesting fact to note that of late, with the decrease of the Irredente agitation, with a more vigorous and steady foreign policy, Italian public opinion is chiefly fixed on the Mediterranean. The almost unanimous desire of a close understanding with England must in great part be explained by the persuasion of all Italian statesmen that this is the greatest safeguard for Italy's interests there. English policy in Egypt is followed with the greatest and most friendly interest, while any news relating to the French possessions in the Mediterranean is always looked upon with suspicion

HIGH COURT.—February 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and others vs. The steamship Celerity —Little, S F and N.—(On question of damages.)—Part heard.

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lallji and others vs. The steam-ship Celerity and others. Chalk and W. (On question of damages.) Part heard.

F. A. Little—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Perozbai and others vs. J. C. Cama.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

10-86—Macfarlane E. and H.—Amina widow vs. Gunputrao Luchminarayan—Ardesir H. and D.

Admiralty Suits.

3-86—Winter and B.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council—F. A. Little.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

425-86—Bicknell and K.—Mahomed Nubeekhan vs. J. W. Wheal. Little S F. & N.

523-86—Hore C. and B., J. G. Smith and others vs. Motichund Hurruckchund.

553-86—Craigie L. and O.—Motilal Sewlal vs. Custurchund Hurdew.

11-87—Wadia and G.—L. N. Banaji vs. Bakerji Ruttonji Limboowalla and others.

29-87—In person Gulamally Tyabji vs. Ebraham Essabji.

35-87—Macfarlane E. & H. Moolbai vs. Walbai, Little S. F. and N.

39-87—Payne G. and S.—Haji Jan Mahomed Noor-Mahomed vs. Haji Abdul Rahiman &c. Tyebji and D.

44-87—Hore C. and B.—Merwanji Muncherji Mody and another vs. Zainulbhai Ahmedbai and another.

Undefended New Long Causes.

536-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Venayek Jankidas and others vs. Shewshanker Raghuba.

537-86—In person a pauper MuneckDhanaji Thakar vs. Damaji Dhamarji Thakar.

538-86—Tobin and R Ardeser Framji Moos vs. Mahomedabhoy Allana and another.

541-86—Inperson Sutra Bhana vs. Hukma Verjee and others.

465-86—Little S. & F. N. Khimji Jairam Sewji vs. Gunga and others.

Long Causes.

391-86—Crawford and B.—Mulji Thakersey and others vs. Gomty and another.—In person—Part-heard.

329-86—Tyebji and D.—Fatmabai and another vs Sedick Allana and others, M H Khan and T. H. Pearse. Part heard.

458-86—Mirza H. K.—Ramchundra Daji vs. Narmada. —In person.

389-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Pestonji Edulјee Mistry vs. Buchoobai and another—J. C. Cama.

337-86—Winter and B—Luxumon Ramchunder vs. Goculdas Kurrumsey—Hore. C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-83—Pestonjee and R. Premabai vs. Jamnadas Hemraj and another, Hore C. and B. and In person.

496-86—Bicknell and K.—Bhagoobai vs. Luximon Bapooji and others M. H. Khan and Payne G. and S.

455-86—M. H. Khan, Ramkrishna Balal vs. Parwatibai Payne, G and S.

249-86—Jefferson B. and D—Janabai vs. Canji Anandjee and others. Crawford and B. & Mulji B. B.

289-85—Bicknell and K—Heerji Ramji vs. Heerji Hunsraji Jefferson B. and D.

252-86—Tyabji and D.—Dhurumdas Davidas vs. Moroji Cassinath Nanu and H.

452-86—Little S. F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewandas vs. Nusserwanji Edulji Moolla. Inperson.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

For Judgment.

256-85—Payne G. and S.—Hassanbhoy Visram and others vs. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.—Winter and B.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

259-86—M. H. Khan.—Harrichandra Bhasker vs. Lakshman Bapoo and others.—Hore C. and B. Part heard.

14-85—Mirza H, K.—C. A. Turner vs. Hashum Hassoon Bhiccoo and others. Tyabji and D.—Crawford and B. and Inperson Part heard.

451-85—In person—Morarjee Anundjee vs. Liliachand Hathibhay.—Jefferson B. and D.

124-86—M. H. Khan for Pauper.—Tribhowandas Veerjee vs. Kerra Vuja and others.—Payne G. and S.

343-86—Crawford and B.—Canjee Anandjee vs. Janabai.—Jefferson B. and D.

497-86—Hore C. and B.—Henry Haig and others, vs. Ruttonchund Vunmalice.—Craigie L. and O.

438-85—Macfarlane E. and H. Haji Abdoolla Aboo vs. Aba Meya Haji Ahmed and others. Tobin and R. and Hore C. and B. and Thakoredas D. and C.

418-86—Janardhen G.—Gunputrao Harri and another vs. Sukaram Vithul and others.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th February, as compared with that for the 8th February:—

Liabilities.	Feb. 8. Rs.	A.	P.	Feb. 14. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	46,56,504	15	0	46,56,504	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,90,41,784	2	2	1,93,38,489	12	11
Other Deposits	3,28,10,853	11	3	3,13,04,476	3	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,33,823	13	8	3,80,882	2	5
Sundries	14,04,871	2	10	13,89,802	9	11
Rs.	7,83,47,839	12	11	7,70,74,155	11	6
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	76,62,203	12	0	72,63,999	9	0
Other authorized Invtmts	52,15,608	12	0	51,81,497	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,12,74,824	3	7	1,15,77,446	3	4
Credits on do.	78,44,865	0	10	75,12,916	13	9
Bills discounted	2,07,01,582	7	11	2,06,38,961	12	3
Balances with other Banks	4,22,564	11	10	4,81,362	0	5
Bullion	1,261	8	6	1,261	8	8
Dead Stock	11,27,835	1	2	11,24,359	10	10
Stamps	8,816	9	3	9,645	14	3
Sundries	7,84,239	12	0	7,13,782	10	7
Cash at Head Office	75,74,783	11	7	80,23,686	11	7
Do. at Branches	1,53,52,454	2	8	1,44,86,205	2	0
Rs.	7,83,47,839	12	11	7,70,74,155	11	6

TAR AS A REMEDY.

Guyot's Tar Solution, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In Guyot's Tar Solution we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

Guyot's Tar Solution is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumbler of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

Agents in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cooper, Madon and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Cairo 1,111 tons, Captain B Hayes, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The s s Taif cleared yesterday under Captain H Schumacker, for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

The s s Bhownagar, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Bhownagur with 171 deck passengers and a general cargo on board.

The ship Loch Broom, 2,074 tons, Captain I S Crane, cleared yesterday for Philadelphia, laden with a general cargo and carrying Revd, and Mrs Jenninge and three children.

The B I S N Co's steamship Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a general cargo and one deck passenger from Calcutta (Feb. 8).

The s s River Indus, 2,255 tons, Captain J B Murray, consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, brought a cargo of 3,600 tons coals from Tyne, whence she sailed on the 15th ultimo.

The s s Britannia, Captain F Blight, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major E C Money, Captain F Powell, Read and Mrs Burgess, and three children, Mrs Swaine and infant, Mrs Smythe and six children, and 15 passengers on deck.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Purulia, 993 tons, Captain W W Allen, obtained her part clearance yesterday to sail after the arrival of the English Mail in Bombay, for Persian Gulf and Karachi. She is laden with a general cargo and carries the following passengers:—Mr S M Figate, Messrs Seewdas and Goverdhandas, Mr A Goodwin, Mr K P Ghose, Mr Vianayek Pandoorang and Mr Gunpatrao Jenardhan, for Karachi; Mr Sk Saeed, Mr Syed Hassen Alli and three friends, for Busorah, Mr Haji Ahmed, for Linga; Mr Tooljaram Vijaram, for Bushire; and 63 deck passengers for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21st February, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Britannia	1991	F. Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Malwa	..	......	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Lawada	..	......	E	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Graham	..	......	F	M. M. & Co.
„ Cairo	15[illegible]	R. Hayn	G	F. M. & Co.
„ Liscard	127	T. Byrne	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ Victoria	..	......	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Preston	..	......	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Werneth Hall	269	F. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Brankelow	164	O. Stewart	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Storm Queen	1375	E. Irwin	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mounts Bay	..	......	P	Bythe Craig & Co.
„ Kildare	..	......	Q	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
20	Govino (s)	Smalls	Antwerp.
21	River Indus (s)	Murray	Tyne, Jan. 15.
	Bhandara (s)	Britten	Calcutta, Feb. 8.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
21	Cairo (s)	Hayes	Hull.
	Britannia (s)	Blight	Liverpool.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bhownagar, for Bhownagar
„ Victoria, for Liverpool, New York, &c.
„ Preston, for Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Loch Broom, Crane, for Philadelphia.
Steamer Purulia, Allen, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
„ Taif, Schumacker for Mauritius.
Yacht Sunbeam, Brassey, for Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVLAS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
17	Australia s	Briscoe	London, Jan. 12.
	Anger Head s	Macey	Aden, Jan. 30.
	City of Edinburgh s	Barban	Liverpool, Jan. 13.
	Wayfarer	Currie	Liverpool, Oct. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16.—Steamers Dalhousie, Colaba, Argo and Shahzada. Barques Adolph Obrig and Faiz-i-Curreem.
Feb. 17.—Steamers Clan Macintosh and Nevasa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.		From.
17	Peshwa s	......	Calcutta.
	Clan Matheson s	......	Colombo.
	Agenor	......	New York.
	Miltonpark	......	Algoa Bay.
	Clan Macintosh s	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.		Destination.
17	Manora s	......	London.
	M Meenatchy s	......	Singapore.
18	Clan Drummond s	......	Calcutta.
	Peshwa s	......	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 19.

Murray, Lt, Bo, 19th B I, on station leave, from Matheran.

Fuller, Capt, Bo, Assist Comst Genl, on leave, from Matheran.

February 20.

Evans, Major, Bl, E Surrey Regt, from leave, from England

Balfour, Lt and Adjt, Bl Lancers, from furlough, from England.

Martin, Lt, Bl, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from exchange, from 13th Hussars, from Colchester.

Dowden, Col, Bl, D L Police, from furlough, from England.

Pemberton, Col, Bl Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.

Carruthers, Major, Bo, 16th B I, on leave, from Poona.

Poignand, Major, Bo, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February, 20.

Adam, Col, Bo, Offg Qr-Mr-Genl, on duty, to Aden.

Moore, Capt, Bl, R E, on furlough, to England.

Knowles, Br-Genl, Bo, on duty, to Aden.

Barrodaile, Col, Bo, A A G, on duty, to Aden.

Pemberton, Col, R A, to Jubbulpore.

Tyler, Capt, Bo, Qr-Mr-Genl's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 22, 1887.

1. There will be a class of instructions for proficiency certificates on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 6 p.m.

2. No. 2517 Vol. B. Samuel having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F. Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th February, as compared with the statement of the 12th February:—

Liabilities.	Feb. 12. Rs.	Feb. 19. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,75,883	34,86,900
do. do. at Branches	17,11,289	17,02,602
Other Deposits	1,91,06,921	1,84,75,430
Post Bills	9,493	9,083
Cash Credits undrawn	7,73,546	9,13,425
	3,81,77,147	3,70,87,440
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	34,35,418	32,65,653
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	32,83,200	33,23,221
Loans, on Security of do.	47,28,106	43,99,541
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,434	2,186
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,83,48,384	1,82,19,952
Stamps	28,114	28,030
Dead Stock Rs. 5,78,995 Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,400	3,03,595	3,03,595
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,90,370	4,37,482
Cash and Currency Notes	76,49,703	71,06,283
	3,81,77,147	3,70,87,440

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

There is nothing in the way of financial or commercial news by wire which was not included in our last report.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office Dec.	......	5,88,983
Do. Do. Branches	"	8,687
Other Deposits	"	8,31,496
Government Securities	"	1,68,765
Loans	"	3,28,525
Bills Discounted	"	1,28,382
Cash with other Banks	"	61,731
Cash and Currency Notes	"	7,43,420

Although there was more activity in Cotton during a portion of last week so much of the time was taken up by holidays that there was hardly room for any considerable movement in Money ; and it will be noticed from the figures given above, that in the items of Loans and Bills Discounted the need of accommodation had fallen off to the extent of more than 4½ lahks in the aggregate. The Bank's Cash Balance had declined nearly 7½ lakhs, or taking into account the Cash with other Banks, over 8 lakhs, since the previous Saturday, while the Private Deposits had diminished to about the same extent, and there is nothing in the situation to lead to the apprehension of greater stringency, were in not that there are at length signs of a more than passing activity in our principal article of export, while the market is in a worse position than usual to meet any large or sudden expansion of trade.

Cotton has been firm to-day, with a higher tendency in rates, and a better enquiry from exporting houses than we have noticed for some time. Some 1,500 to 2,000 bales of really Good Khangaum have been taken at Rs. 175 to 178 ; and strict Good has been in demand at Rs. 179 per candy. Belattee Oomras have changed hands at Rs. 164 for "Good," Rs. 169 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 174 for "Fine," for stuff on the spot ; Karenja was sold at Rs. 177 ; and Julgaum at Rs. 172-5. Broach has been in demand at Rs. 212-13 for March delivery, by Natives, but there are no sellers. It was reported to-day that some rather large contracts for Good Bhownuggur were made yesterday in the Bazaar by Natives, at Rs. 180, for May delivery ; but to-day the rates are Rs. 183 for "Good," Rs. 188-9 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 197 for Fine, April-May delivery. There are few sellers forward ; and decent parcels of stapled Oomras on the spot (which are those most in demand), are becoming very scarce.

Wheat and Seeds.—There is rather more inquiry for Wheat, but still very few sellers, and owing to this next to no business is being done. Seeds are neglected by shippers, but we hear of some transactions in Linseed to arrive, between Native dealers at Rs. 6·26 per cwt. We quote :—

	Old.	New.	
Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-8-6,	Rs. 4-7-6	per cwt.
No. 1 Do.	" 4-7-6,	" 4-6-6	"
Club Delhi No. 1		" 4-6-0	"
Red Ahmedabad		" 4-2-0	"
Linseed (Bold)		" 6-2-6	"
Rapeseed Brown		" 4-14-0	"
Do. Yellow		" 5-3-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton....................................	5,525	bales
Wheat....................................	3,542	cwt.
Linseed	3,410	"
Gingelly	4,665	"
Ground Nuts............................	4,027	"

Freights.—The greater activity in Cotton continues to give a firmer tone to the Market, as far as ready business is concerned, though there is no quotable change in rates ; while for forward engagements the Market is still weak. We hear that two steamers have been fixed for April loading at 20s. per ton ; and business is reported for May half at 20s. and half at 21s. 3d. per ton.

Exchange.—Opened weak and declining, and 3 months' sight Credits were done at 1s. 5 31-32d. per ready Bills ; 1s. 5 29-32d. from 15th March to 15th April ; and 1s. 5⅞d. per April-May contracts. There was rather more business doing at these rates in Mercantile Paper, and the quotation fell another 1-32d. ; but for Bank Bills there has been no demand. Quotations come almost nominal from Calcutta. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 5¼d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........1s. 5 23-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 5 27-32d.		"
Credits do. .....1s. 5 5-16d.		"
Francs, do. .....1·90d.		"

Government Paper opened rather firm with an upward tendency in prices, and the rate for Four per cent. at one time touched 95½ ; but a reaction afterwards tooks place, and at closing, we quote this Paper at 95⅜ for ready; and the other at 99½ Nominal.

Shares.—There has been little doing to-day in the Share Bazaar owing to its having been a native holiday. Amongst the few changes which have taken place we have to note an advance of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay Mill shares, at Rs. 870 ; of Rs. 2½ in Maneckji Petit, at Rs. 1,215 ; and Mofussil Press of Rs. 2½, at Rs. 412½. People of India Mill shares were bought on Saturday, at Rs. 130, and are still wanted at that rate. In Miscellaneous concerns, Kemp and Co. are Rs. 4 lower to-day, at Rs. 326 ; but Marcks and Co. and Phillips and Co., are quoted Re. 1 higher, at Rs. 93 and Rs. 105, respectively.

Bank of Bombay.—The rate for demand Loans on the security of Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

(For Bombay Bills and Stock List see page 6.)

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.
THE ELEVENTH SERIES of LECTURES falls to be DELIVERED in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Terms of 1887-88.
Subject.—"HEBREW AND THE OTHER SEMITIC LANGUAGES."
The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.
The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.
Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before the first day of May next.
By order.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 26th January 1887.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.
OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes :—
The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.
Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund who have not yet sent in their contributions are earnestly requested to pay such amounts at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay to allow of the early settlement of the accounts.
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Bombay, 19th Feb. 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

EAGLES—February 17, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr Henry Eagles, Chief Assistant to the Comptroller, Mysore, of a son.

GORDON—February 17, at Cooch Behar, the wife of Major Alexander Evans Gordon, Superintendent of the State, of a daughter.

MERCER—February 10, at Bakloh, Punjab, the wife of Captain C A Mercer, 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkhas, of a son.

SULLEN—February 19, at Madras, the wife of S Sullen, Esq Presidency Post Master, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COMRIE—COWEN—February 14, at St Luke's Church Dinapore, by the Rev, Graham Sandberg, John Comrie Asst Engineer, E I Ry, to Hellen, youngest daughter of James Cowen, Esq, Auchendenny, Wilton Bridge Scotland.

HARWOOD—SAINSBURY—At St Mary Magdalene's, Mian Mir, by the Rev H J Spence Gray, James Harwood, Band Sergeant, Northumberland Fusiliers, to Alice Sarah Sainsbury.

DEATHS.

MACFARLANE—Suddenly during sleep at the Mission House, Kalimpoong, Darjeeling, on the night of the 15th instant, the Rev William Macfarlane, M A, Senior Missionary of the Church of Scotland in India.

TAYLOR—February 17, at Madras, Egmore, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr W H Bates, John Lucas Taylor, the only surviving son of the late John Taylor Esq, Mysore Commission, Bangalore.

USHER—February 18, at the Station Hospital, Madras, Quarter Master Sergeant John Joseph Usher, of the Wellington Depot, aged 34 years and 8 months.

WIGHTMAN—February 16, at Bangalore, Jane Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Captain J Wightman, Ordnance Department, Retired, aged 34 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1887.

The attention of the military authorities may with advantage be called to the want of uniformity which prevails in this Presidency as regards the performance of the evolutions of infantry as laid down in the Field Exercises of 1884, more especially in connection with the "Form of Attack," now a most important point in the training of an infantry soldier. The "Field Exercises" lay down that the normal form of attack should be as follows :—"Portions, as a general rule half companies, will extend so as to cover the front of the battalion, the unextended portions of such companies forming the support, the remaining companies the main body." The fighting line then advances by alternate half companies till reinforced by the supports, when the advance is continued by alternate companies ; in both cases the idea is that the advance of alternate portions of the line should be covered as much as possible by the fire of the portions remaining behind, which, in their turn, after firing, advance and join those in front. Firing is to be strictly controlled by company and section commanders. This should be the normal form to be practised uniformly by all regiments as long as the present field exercises remain in force, and at drill no advance of a smaller unit than a half company should be allowed. General Hardinge, the late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, introduced a system of double company drill which met with general approval among Bombay officers of high standing. It is simple, it allows great freedom of movement, and the stress laid on the necessity of non-commissioned officers being responsible for the fire discipline of their sections brought about a control of fire which had hitherto been unattainable. There is nothing in this system, so far as concerns extending for attack from double company columns, instead of from quarter column, which is contrary to the spirit of the field exercises, and up to this point it is in many cases, especially in Brigade, a decided improvement on the old method. We believe however that in some stations orders have been given to adhere strictly to the drill practised at the camp of exercise at Chinchwad in 1885, and known as the "Newdigate Attack." A strong feeling prevails, we believe, that this is prejudicial to the regiments concerned, and opposed to the spirit of the field exercises.

The "Newdigate Attack" orders the advance of the fighting line to be made by alternate sections instead of half companies. Now this, for all practical purposes, is far too small an unit. The illustrations given in the book are certainly pretty on paper, and the drill looks well enough in the field, when blank ammunition only is used. But it is utterly unsound in principle, and could never safely be employed even in field firing, much less in actual warfare. It is obvious that when such small units as sections are made use of for the advance, the fire of the sections in rear must be to a great extent masked. Certainly not more than half the rifles in a section could be utilized with safety; hence the volleys would be weak and almost useless for the purpose of covering the advance of the other portions of the line. Major von Scherff, who is allowed to be one of the best practical authorities on the subject, in speaking of the different systems recommended for the advance of the fighting line, says :—"It would appear to be advisable to strive to remedy the disadvantages of the fractional system by advancing only in entire divisions (Züge), three of which form a company when drawn up two deep, thus gaining the moral influence of the officers, and not more than fifty to eighty paces beyond the fraction which is halted. Moreover, by practising this manœuvre constantly at drill it becomes a second nature." This appears to be eminently practical and sound in principle. The "company" in the German Army being much stronger than in ours, the fractions above advocated would be considerably larger than a half company in our service. The "Field Exercises" direct, however, that the half company should be used ; this unit should therefore be adhered to, and the advance of any smaller fraction should be strictly prohibited at drill. The section is a good unit for fire control, and sectional volleys should be maintained ; thus when one half company advances, at least one entire section of each half company in rear would be able to use every rifle with perfect safety, and so cover the advance of the corresponding half company with something like an effective fire. Of course, it is clear that no hard and fast rules can be laid down which would be applicable to all the stages of an attack in actual war. There must be confusion and mixing up of companies ; it is impossible to avoid this. It occurred in the old line formation at the Alma, where not only companies, but regiments and even brigades got mixed, and it will inevitably happen more frequently now in the looser formation of battalions necessitated by the vast improvement in military firearms. We must be prepared for this, and endeavour to impress on the minds of all that in future success will greatly depend on the bravery and intelligence of individuals. At the same time we must not forget that it is still as necessary as ever to teach at drill a uniform *normal* form of attack at once simple and practical, which, in the earlier stages at all events, would pretty closely resemble real warfare, and which would in time, as von Scherff remarks, "become a second nature." This being the case it is evident that the sooner the absurdity of teaching at drill a system of advance which is impracticable in real warfare, is abolished, and a strict adherence to the field exercises insisted on, the better it will be for the Bombay Army.

A resolution of Government and a simultaneous G. G. O. have recently been issued to settle once more the vexed question of the right of outsiders to occupy bungalows situated in military cantonments, and set apart for the use of officers of the garrison. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council now "desires that all Civil officers in Government employ and all Military and Naval officers in Civil employments shall be made acquainted with the fact that they must obtain permission from the military authorities before occupying a house in a military cantonment, and that they are liable to be turned out at a moment's notice if the house is absolutely required for a military officer." The G. G. O. to give effect to this resolution runs as follows :—"All Civil, Naval and Military officers in the service of Government, not connected with the garrison of a cantonment, will, when requiring accommodation therein, in the lines set apart for officers of the garrison, submit an application to the officer commanding the station for permission to occupy bungalows in the same, and will not occupy any such bungalow without such permission." It will be generally allowed that these orders are sufficiently explicit and clear, and as they also appear to us to possess the desirable feature of being entirely reasonable it may be hoped that they will prevent all difficulties arising in the future—at any rate till next time. It is generally understood that the case which has called forth the present decisions occurred in the cantonment of Poona during the last rains, and the feature of the case was that a Naval Survey officer and a member of the Revenue Survey occupied a bungalow required by some of the subalterns of the garrison, and successfully resisted all efforts to dislodge them until the season had terminated. Under the circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that one suggestion made to Government in connection with the subject is that officers attached to the various and numerous surveys, whether land or marine, should be directed to retire during the rains to the nearest station to the scene of their labours, instead of all flocking to the central station of Poona, and giving rise to difficulties like the above. Government have in mercy abstained from issuing such an order and so making all suffer for the want of consideration of a very small minority, and we are glad the resort to Poona will still be permitted. This consideration on the part of Government will doubtless be appreciated, and Poona in the rains will continue to be the scene of the numerous official conferences on all sorts of abstruse matters of public policy, which it is perfectly notorious are those which fill the minds of Government officials when they frequent the Deccan capital at that season. The only anomaly that will now remain in connection with this question is where, with accommodation superabundant for the needs of the military officers, they are refused permission to allow a room or two in their bungalows to civilians or unofficial people who have no place in which to lay their heads.

Mr. Slagg's return for Burnley deprives the Liberal Unionists of a seat, and reinforces the Gladstonian Opposition by a politician of no small ability. It can scarcely be called a Ministerial defeat, though it is doubtless a Ministerial disappointment. At the General Election Mr. Rylands, a Radical who had clung stoutly to Unionist principles, notwithstanding the Unionist armistice was opposed by a Conservative, and beat him by about forty votes, the smallness of his majority being doubtless due to the abstention of Irish voters, and of Radicals of Home Rule proclivities. The Conservative vote has increased by more than three hundred, and Ministerialists will think this no small achievement in a borough which has always been decidedly Liberal. There never was a Unionist amalgamation in Burnley and Mr. Rylands was elected last year not because he was a Unionist but because he was a Liberal. It was natural therefore that when a candidate appeared who could claim the votes of the Irish population of Burnley,—which is not inconsiderable—as well as of those who had supported Mr. Rylands as a Liberal candidate, he should re-establish the old Liberal ascendancy in the borough. The Unionists in the House are two votes the weaker on a division for Mr. Slagg's return, and India will derive such advantage from it as the return to Parliament of a gentleman who believes in the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council will give her.

It is more than likely that when the last word has been spoken about the Jubilee there will be many contributors to the enjoyment of the Jubilee on that occasion whose services will remain unnoticed and unrequited. But it would be a pity if the part which the Tramway Company took in forwarding the convenience and the enjoyment of the public were to pass unrecognized. How large a part it was that the Company contributed to the street traffic of the day may be gathered from the fact that on the night of the illuminations the cars carried no fewer than 54,635 passengers. One hundred and twenty-nine cars were running during the evening, and 676 out of 691 horses in the Company's stables were brought out. Notwithstanding this heavy strain upon the resources of the establishment the traffic was conducted with great regularity, and it is creditable to Mr. Kittredge and his staff that they were so well able to meet the demands of the day. On Saturday, again, the Company did the public acceptable service in conveying children to and from the fête on the Oval, five thousand being so conveyed with admirable regularity.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday afternoon an influentially attended meeting was held at the Secretariat, under the presidency of Lord Reay, to further the objects of the St. John's Ambulance Association. Lord Brassey pointed out that in their daily experience they had abundance of testimony as to the necessity and value of the objects which the Association had in view, namely, the affording of first aid to the wounded. The work of the Association had been attended with most beneficial results in other places, and he expressed his firm conviction that in the large seaport and industrial centre of Bombay it was extremely desirable that the knowledge of affording prompt assistance in case of accident should be diffused. He read letters from their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, expressing their sympathy with the aims of the organization, and regretting their inability to attend the meeting. Lady Brassey, in an effective address, also dwelt on the benefit of the society. Miss Dr. Pechey mentioned that it was her intention to suggest to his Excellency the advisability of giving a series of lectures for Indian ladies at the Cama Hospital. Dr. Grey, Dr. Hojel, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Mr. Kittredge, Dr. Kirtikar and the Bishop of Bombay expressed their appreciation of the association, and their willingness to co-operate in spreading usefulness. His Excellency, in thanking Lord and Lady Brassey, for availing themselves of the presence of the Sunbeam on these shores to revive a movement which had certainly been rather languishing of late in this city, hoped that its future work would be attended with satisfactory results.

ENGLISH vs. BRITISH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—Would you kindly allow me space to enter a short protest against the use of the word "England" and the "English" when applied to the people of the United Kingdom ? It occurred so frequently during the late Jubilee rejoicings, in speeches and addresses that my attention was drawn towards it. It is needless to remind your European readers that, according to the Articles of Union, between Scotland and England of date 1707, the United Kingdom was to be known by the name of Great Britain, and that therefore its people, to be correctly designated, must be called the British, a name quite as euphonious as "English." I have no doubt the correct rendering will ultimately prevail, as it has to be rendered so in all official documents—witness Cobden's discomfiture when he negociated the Treaty anent Free Trade with the French when the documents had all to be signed over again, owing to the word "England" having been used instead of "Britain" but I write this to point out to native gentlemen, who may have occasion to refer to us and our country in the course of their speeches and addresses, which is the proper term and which is not.—I am, &c,

NORTH BRITON.

THE TROOPS IN UPPER BURMA.

The following Camp Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India, making arrangements for the Burma Field Force, has been published for information :—

Subject to the approval of the Government of India,

(1) The 5th and 6th Brigades of the Upper Burma Field Force will be abolished from the 1st and 25th March respectively.

(2) Brigadier General R. C. Stewart will hand over his command in time to reach Rangoon by the 5th March. He will be accompanied by the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Brevet Major N. Chamberlain, and will remain at Rangoon until the 31st March to carry out under the orders of Major General B. L. Gordon, C. B., the embarkation of the troops returning to India.

(3) On the 31st March, Brigadier General R. C. Stewart will be relieved of this duty by Brigadier General H. S. Anderson, who will carry out the remainder of the embarkations under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Lower Burma.

(4) Brevet Major N. Chamberlain, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, will be replaced at Rangoon by Captain C. S. Shepherd, Brigade Major.

(5) The above named officers will return to India on completion of their several duties, and will rejoin their respective stations or appointments in India.

(6) The Head Quarters of the 2nd Brigade will, on the 1st March, be moved from Bhamo to Shwebo, and will comprise all the stations occupied by the troops of the 2nd and 5th Brigades, with the exception of Bhamo and Shwegoo, which will be an independent command under Colonel H. A. Little, 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, who will receive the additional pay of a 1st class Station Commander. The Staff Officer of this command will receive Rs. 100 per mensem.

(7) On the departure of Brigadier General H. S. H. Anderson from Myingyan, Brigadier General R. C. Low, C.B., will assume command of all the troops now composing the 4th and 6th Brigades, and his head quarters will be transferred to Myaingyan. The stations of Meitt'ela and Wandwan will be transferred from the 4th to the 3rd Brigade.

(8) The 3rd Brigade will remain as at present with the addition of the two stations above named. The head quarters of this Brigade will be at Meiktila on and after the 31st March.

(9) The Chindwin District will be an independent command, consisting of the 18th Bengal Infantry under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Toker, whose head-quarters will be at Alon. The Officer Commanding this District will receive the pay of a 2nd Class Station Commander, and the Staff Officer Rs. 50 per month.

(10). The following changes will take place in the staff of the head-quarters and several Brigades of the Upper Burma Field Force :—

Head-quarters.—Captain A. W. L. Bayly, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, is transferred from the 4th Brigade in the same capacity, vice Captain J. Sherston, vacated.

1st Brigade.—Brigadier General C. J. East will hand over the Command of the 1st Brigade, on the 1st March, to an officer who will be named hereafter, and will return to India.

2nd Brigade.—Captain V. A. Schalch will be relieved as Brigade Major by Captain H. B. Fenton, on the 1st March, and will return to India. The Staff of the present 5th Brigade will be transferred *en masse* to the 6th Brigade on the departure of Brigadier General H. S. Anderson.

Royal Artillery.—Captain H. F. Mercer, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, on being relieved by Captain Haggard, R. A., as Brigade-Major, will proceed to Minbu, and be attached to the No. 7 (Mountain) Northern Division, vice Captan Simpson, invalided. Captain W. N. Lloyd, Commanding Detachment with Gardner guns, to return to India, when his services can be spared.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION OF THE INDIA CONFERENCES.

This Commission met in Bombay on February 18, Bishop Ninde presiding—"North India" was represented by Revs. Scott (T. J.), Parker, Waugh, Johnson, Craven, Mansell, Fieldbrave, Badley, Bare, Knowles and Neeld ; "South India" by Revs. Osborne, Robinson, Bowen, Hard, Rudisill, Thoburn (J N P) Fox Jacobs, Stone (J S). It was moved that Revds Hard and Bare, the secretaries of the Central Conference, be elected secretaries of the Commission, which had powers entirely independent of the Central Conference, though for convenience the conferences had appointed their ministerial delegates to the Central Conference to be the Commissioners. It was unanimously resolved that there shall be three Conferences. The following is the decision as to boundaries, and Bishop Ninde has established the result by signing his approval.

1. "The North India Conference" shall consist of the North-West Provinces and Oude, excepting the districts of Saharanpur and Dehra Dun and the Allahabad English Church.

2. "The South India Conference" shall consist of Scinde, Guzerat, the Bombay Presidency and all of Peninsular India south and west of a line shown from Burhanpur, C. P., to Jabalpur, not including them, thence east to Bengal, and along its south-west border to the Bay of Bengal.

3. "The Bengal Conference" shall consist of Bengal and the portions of India not included by the North and South India Conferences, together with Burma and the Straits Settlement.

THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The programme for the first day's races of this popular annual Regatta was gone through yesterday afternoon. It must be said that it was somewhat disheartening to those who have the success of the Regatta at heart, to notice the generally small entries attracted in those events open to Club yachts. The three rowing matches, which were arranged, also fell through. Apollo Bunder was pretty well crowded with many who were interested in the events, but who were somewhat disappointed in finding the rowing matches had fallen through. The Yacht Club, which put on a more than usually gay appearance, was also well filled with a fashionable crowd. Of the yachts which competed Mr. Little's Water Queen again held her own, and the Pauline proved herself a handy craft. The course followed was somewhat different to that laid down last year. It started from off the Yacht Club to a boat moored near Gull Island, thence round a flag-boat moored to the south of the Sunk Rock Light-house and back to the pilot-boat. The flag-boats were to be left on the starboard side of the Dolphin Light on the port side. The course averaged a distance of 12 miles. In the first race the Sylp entered an objection against her companions, one for not having, as the rules laid it down, a member of the Yacht Club on board, and against the other for having passed on the wrong side of the Dolphin Light-house.

Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith acted as umpire, Mr. J. Macfarlane performed the duties of Judge, and Captain Kenneth Macaulay undertook the functions of starter. Mr. G. Lund of the firm of Lund and Blockley acted as official time-keeper.

The following are the results :—

1st Race.—For Club Yachts under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value seven gold mohurs. Once round the course. Started at 1-30-35 p.m.

Sylph	Lateen	....J W Scott, Esq	1
Princess.....	Lateen	....F H Little, Esq	2
Maud	Lateen	....R G Walton, Esq	3

Time Allowances.—Sylph allowed Princess 9min. 11secs., Maud allowed Princess, 9min. 55secs., Maud allowed Sylph, 44secs.

Time of passing Flag-ship.—Sylph 4-38-51 ; Princess, 4-43-51 ; and Maud, 4-44-13.

2nd Race.—For Club Yachts over 6 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value ten gold mohurs. Once round the course. Started at 1-50-33.

Pauline	Lateen	.....F D Parker, Esq	1
LaMascotte..	Lateen	.....J Westall, Esq	2
Rustom.......	Lateen	.....R G Walton, Esq	3
Water Witch,	Cutter	.....Capt A Sankey	4

Time Allowances.—Pauline allowed Water Witch 10min. 27secs ; Rustom 4min. 39secs ; LaMascotte, 2min. 35secs ; LaMascotte allowed Rustom, 2min. 4secs ; and Water Witch 7min. 52secs ; Rustom allowed Water Witch 5min. 48secs.

Time of Passing Flag-ship.—Pauline, 4-34-28 ; LaMascotte, 4-35-43 ; Rustom, 5-5-23 ; Water Witch, 6-30-10.

3rd Race.—Club Yachts over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, one gold mohur. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value fifteen gold mohurs. Once round the course. Started at 2-0-30 p.m.

Water Queen..	Lateen	.....F A Little, Esq	1
Ianthe........	Lateen	.....L Rivett-Carnac, Esq	2

Time Allowance.—Water Queen allowed Ianthe 30min.

Time of Passing Flag-ship.—Water Queen, 4-16-23 ; Ianthe, 4-50-12.

4th Race.—*Bona-fide* Ships' Boats of any rig or size No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. 3rd Boat saves stakes. To start at 2-30 p.m. Once round the course.

Cutter of H M S Bacchante...	Dipping Lug, fore-sail, standing Lug, Mail-sail.		1
Boat of P & O ss Deccan..	2 Lugs & Gib	L R Dowell, Esq	2
Gig of H M S Bacchante ..	2 Lugs		3
Cutter of H M S Jumna....	Sloop	Lt E H Martin..	0
Cutter of s s Geelong	Standing Lug.	Capt Creery ..	0
Ethel	Cutter........	G C Henning, Esq	0
Boat of Ship Loch Janidon.	Cutter	R Pattman, Esq	0
County of Edinburgh	Cutter	Wm Hood, Esq	0
Cutter of P & O ss Kashgar	Lug and 2 gibs.	Capt C Godd..	0
First Cutter of HMS Jumna	Lugger........	F C Parker, Esq	0
Admiral's Galley H M S Bacchante	Dipping Lug & Mizen	H E the Naval C-in-C	0
Launch of HMS Bacchante		De Horsey..............	0

5th Race.—Handicap for Licensed Boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20 ; 3rd Prize Rs. 10. To start at 2-30. Once round the course.

		Tons.	Masts.		
Jolly Boat....	Jolly Boat..	2	2	J Zainoodeen	1
Hindoostan ..	Jolly Boat..	3	2	Abdool Rahiman ...	2
Dustugiree ..	Jolly Boat..	3	2	Abdool Kader ..	0
Rahamani....	Jolly Boat..	3½	2	Shaik Dawood	0
Gunga.......	Jolly Boat..	3½	2	Mahomed Kassim.	0

The rowing matches which were arranged to come off yesterday, and which fell through, will, we understand, take place to-morrow if sufficient entries are obtained.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S EXPERIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Perhaps a few notes of what I have seen and heard in my trip through India may be of interest, especially as I am entirely unconnected with the country ; in fact, I am a G. T. First, I am astonished at the profound ignorance of all officials of everything connected with India and its people outside of the very narrow limits of their own district or duties. Madras and Calcutta to a Bombay man are unknown lands, and are spoken of in wonder, and as if they were not of the same Empire. Surely with railways telegraphs and newspapers the official mind will expand, Secondly, the railway system (?) is an enigma, Here, with an Imperial Government having the supreme control, one would have thought it would steer clear of the mistakes made in England. Having regard to the immense strategical value of railways, and the terrible loss to the commercial world consequent on transhipment one gauge should have been insisted on ; here we have four different gauges with the prospect of a fifth. Thirdly, hotels. These places are hardly worthy of the name. Take the three Presidency cities. There is only one decent place to which one could take one's wife. I am told that the season is too short to make a good hotel pay but that is no excuse for the dirt and discomfort. The Swiss season is no longer than the Indian, and yet the Swiss hotels are clean, well furnished, and give you food that can be eaten, and I believe pay the proprietors. I have only found three decent hotels in India. The rest of them I consider a disgrace to any civilized country. I am told that the Anglo-Indian does not want hotels ; that he can be put up by friends. This brings me to the fourth subject, entertaining. When allowances were given to the officials it could never have been contemplated that all the Radical Dukes, Lords, and M. P.'s, with their sisters, cousins, and aunts were going to make such a raid on India. How pleased these officials (who are generally I am told Conservatives) must have been to have their houses filled with people with whom they cannot have one sentiment in common, and who receive the hospitality as a right.

A friend said to me, "I hope you people won't come out in crowds, for if you do, you will spoil India."

I quite agree with his very candid remark, for I can see already that we are really spoiling India. We are too lavish with "baksheesh," and we do not know how to go to market. I was so unfortunate as to follow one noble lord and lady, who from common report will want a fleet to take home all the goods they have bought. The price of goods had gone up 200 per cent., and their advent was telegraphed on from one lucky merchant to another.

Another way to spoil India for those who come later is to infuriate the Military powers. I was told that the garrison of Rawal Pindi was turned out on Thursday for inspection by a Lord who, my informant told me, knew more of "navvygating" than he did of soldiering. My friend was very angry at losing his holiday, but more so because the salute was received by a Civilian.

At Peshawar the garrison was inspected by a noble Duke, who by the way had H. R. H, added to his rank, and who was said to have expressed dissatisfaction that the native cavalry were absent. It was also said that the artillery could not attend because the horses were requisitioned for the use of the Ducal G. T.'s I can vouch for the fact that Artillery horses were used as carriage horses, for I saw them. Military men will not stand this sort of thing, and will not be slow to resent it. Fifthly, money. Bank notes are issued by the Imperial Government, and yet if you offer a Madras note in Bombay you will have to pay commission for exchange. I shall expect that a Birmingham shopkeeper will want commission for changing a Bank note next; perhaps there may be reasons for it which I do not understand. Sixthly, it is very gratifying to an Englishman to see the wonderful loyalty of the whole country to our Queen-Empress. Seventhly, I have travelled nearly 6,000 miles in India, and I have everywhere and from every one received the greatest kindness, respect and civility, and I have enjoyed my trip immensely. If you think these remarks worthy of insertion I shall be obliged.—Yours, &c.,

A GLOBE-TROTTER.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Our readers will be glad to see from an announcement in our advertising columns that the Gaiety Theatre is to be re-opened this evening after having been closed for several weeks, excepting as regards native performances, which, however admirable they may be, do not constitute the kind of entertainment that affords unalloyed pleasure to European audiences. This evening Messrs. Crofton and Ferrell, who are old favourites in Bombay, will make their first appearance this season in Gilbert's well-known production "Pygmalion and Galatea." Since the last visit the Company, to which Messrs. Crofton and Ferrell lend their names, has been re-organised, and some new members have been added.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The following horses will start for this day's races :—

First Race—"H H Aga Khan's Purse"—At 3-30 p.m.—Distance 1¼ mile,

Aga Moochoolsha's b a c The Earl, late the 2nd Earl, 7st 12lb, Greenhalgh.
Hyderabad Confederacy b a h Samnite, 8st 5lbs, Kendall.

Second Race—"The Gaekwar's Cup"—At 3-45 p.m. Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Rao of Cutch's b c b m Comet, 9st 7lbs, Ahmed.
Mr Trevor's b c b m Columbine, 9st 7lbs, Clarke.

Third Race—"Second Dealers' Plate"—At 4-30 p.m. Distance 1¼ mile.

Maj Beaver's g a h Chanticleer, 8st 11lbs, Brewty.
Abdool Ruzza Cirta's b a g Blood Royal, 8st 3lb, Richmond.
Jassin bin Feed's c a h Robber, 8st 1lb, Ferose.
Amed Aduraina's b a h Beyrout, 8st 7lbs, Ishmael.
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Young Shere Ali, 8st 7lbs, Kendall.
S A W's b a h Cocab, 2st 0lb, Ahmed
Mr R Ruttonjee's g a c Mehrwan, 8st 10lbs, Dunn.
Mr Hamood Burghash's g a h Sirhan, 8st 10lbs, Wool.
Mr Ayed's b a g Hallub, 8st 9lbs, Mahomed.
Moozid bin Moosin's b a h Sutam, Clarke.
Ali bin Ameer's b a g Kolibe, 8st 9lbs, Oomer.
Syed Hoosein's b k a h Sumree, 8st 9lbs, Nagar.
Hoosein Khan's c a g Salum, 7st 10lbs, Peelojee.
Hoosein bin Budder's b a h Kilwa, 9st 6lbs, Greenhalgh.
Abdool Aziz's b a h Sumban, 8st 10lbs, Jumal.

Fourth Race—"Turf Club Cup"—At 5 p.m.—Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr Percival's b a g Bloodstone, 7st 13lbs, Wool
Aga Moochoolshah's b a g Shah Bas, 8st 8lbs, Greenhalgh
Hyderabad Confederacy's bk a h Black Prince, 8st 9lbs, Kendall
H H Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 8st 12lbs, Vinall
Do b a h Assadkhan, 8st 5lbs, Oomer
Mr S A W's b a h Lang, 7st 5lbs, Richmond
Aga Jungeeshah's g a h Happy New Year, 8st 3lbs, Dunn
Mr Walter's g a h Toocan, 8st 3lbs, Ramchurn
Ali bin Saleh's g a h Hargan, 7st 5lbs, Ishmael

Fifth Race.—"Melton Stakes."—At 5-30 p.m.—Distance ¾ mile.

Abdool Rahim Khan's c a p Sir Charles, 9st 3lbs, Oomer.
Mr Sedley's g a p Simplicity, late Arab Boy, 9st 7lbs.
Mr Walter's b a p Scofan, 8st 11lbs, Ramchurn.
Capt Conran's b a p Casino, 9st 7lbs, Clarke.
Abdool Aziz Moosiari's b a p Ajib, 9st 7lbs.
S A W's c a p Pioneer, 8st 7lbs, Ahmed.
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's b a p Bunder, 9st 1lb, Greenhalgh.

Sixth Race.—"Selling Race."—At 6 p.m.—Distance round course.

Abdool Kurrim's ch a gal Cyrus, 8st 3lbs, Kendall.
Hyderabad Confederacy' g a h Cruiser, 7st 10lbs, Wool.
Mr William's c a h Young Dunmore, 8st 8lbs, Clarke.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Prime Minister, 8st 3lbs, Oomer.
Mr C N C's b a gal Behram, 8st 3lbs.

The name of the "Mahomedan Cup Race," which appears in the Prospectus for this day's races, is changed to the "Turf Club Race," as sufficient subscriptions have not been received from the Mahomedan community.

There were some good lotteries filled up yesterday evening at the lottery tent on the Race Course, Mahaluxmee, which was very well attended and speculation was brisk. There were three lotteries on the "Second Dealers' Plate," and two in the "Turf Club Cup" in which some good sport is expected, especially in the race for the Second Dealers' Plate, for which there will be fifteen starters. The result of the lotteries is as follows, and the favourites may be selected as sold :—

Second Dealers' Plate—1st Lottery.

	Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Beyrout, sold for	5
Robber, sold for..................................	5
Blood Royal, sold for	105
Mehrwar, sold for	100
Salum, sold for	15
Sirhan, sold for	50
Sumree, sold for	5
Cocob, sold for	60
Hullub, sold for	25
Young Shere Ali, sold for..........................	100
Sutam, sold for	5
Sumhan,, sold for	50
Tilwa, sold for	100
Kolibe, sold for	15
Chanticleer, sold for	195
Total value of the Lottery...	1,345

Second Dealers' Plate—2nd Lottery.

Value of tickets	500
Chanticleer, sold for	210
Blood Royal, sold for	100
Robber, sold for	5
Beyrout, sold for	10
Young Shere Ali, sold for	60
Cocob, sold for	60
Mehrwan, sold for	65
Sirham, sold for..................................	5
Hallub, sold for	10
Sutam, sold for...................................	5
Kolibe sold for	95
Sumree, sold for..................................	5
Salum, sold for...................................	5
Kilva, sold for	80
Sunham, sold for	50
Total value of the Lottery...	1,310

Second Dealers' Late—3rd Lottery.

	Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Chanticleer sold for	220
Blood Royal sold for	95
Robber sold for	5
Beyrout sold for..................................	10
Young Shere Ali sold for	70
Cocob sold for....................................	70
Mehrwan sold for	60
Sirham sold for	40
Hallub sold for	10
Sufam sold for	10
Kolibe sold for	45
Sumree sold for	10
Salum sold for....................................	5
Kilwa sold for	85
Sunham sold for	20
Total value of the Lottery	1,355

Turf Club Cup—1st Lottery.

	Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Tory sold for	25
Happy New Year sold for	50
Hargan sold for	10
Bloodstone sold for...............................	65
Toocan sold for	50
H. H. Aga Khan's stable sold for	140
Black Prince sold for	115
Shah Baz sold for	75
Total value of the Lottery	1,030

Turf Club Cup—2nd Lottery.

100 tickets at Rs. 5 each.........................	500
Tory sold for	40
Happy New Year sold for	30
Hargan	15
Bloodstone sold for	30
Toocan..	45
H. H. Aga Khan's stables old for	60
Black Prince sold for	170
Shah Baz sold for	75
Total value of the Lottery	965

Melton Stakes.

80 tickets at Rs. 5 each	400
Sir Charles sold for	20
Simplicity, late Arab Boy, sold for	25
Toofan sold for	45
Casino sold for	90
Ajib sold for	50
Pioneer sold for	100
Bunder sold for...................................	90
Total value of the Lottery......	820

Selling Race.

62 tickets at Rs. 5 each	310
Cyrus sold for	50
Young Dunmore sold for	10
Prime Minister sold for	50
Behram sold for	[illegible]
Total value of the Lottery......	570

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Mr. J. Slagg, Gladstonian Liberal, has been elected member for Burnley by a majority of 545 votes over Mr. Thursby, the Conservative candidate. The result of the polling was 5,026 votes for Slagg and 4,481 for Thursby.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

France and Russia are making their adhesion to the abolition of *Corvée* in Egypt dependent on certain conditions which are unacceptable.

The Egyptian Government with the assent of England has arranged to pay labourers.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, FEB. 19.

The latest bulletins respecting the Emperor William's health state that his Majesty is much better.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY CREDIT.

BUDA PESTH, FEB. 19.

The Hungarian Parliament have unanimously voted a special military credit.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 20.

The Porte is striving to bring about a compromise in regard to Bulgaria, and has made fresh proposals of a conciliatory nature to the Bulgarian Delegates, who have referred to Sofia for orders.

Sir William White, the British, and Baron de Calice, the Austrian Ambassador here, have urged upon the Delegates the necessity for tact and moderation in their negotiations.

THE PORTUGUESE AND ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 20.

The Portuguese have occupied Tungi and seized a steamer belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar laden with munitions of war.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, FEB. 20.

A mixed Commission will be appointed to settle he Fisheries dispute.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, FEB. 20.

Nature of the 27th ultimo announced the discovery of three comets. The Government Astronomer here has received telegraphic advice of the discovery in America on Jubilee day of a fourth.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE'S MUNIFICENCE.

The Maharajah of Travancore, besides giving ten thousand rupees to the Imperial Institute, and two thousand to the Victoria Institute, Madras, has given fifty thousand for a local Jubilee memorial in Travancore.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 20.

A gang of fifty dacoits, headed by two Hpoongyees, have been attacking villages near Gyobingouk, in the Tharrawaddy Division. A police party, under a Burmese head constable, had an engagement with them, killing one. The District and Assistant Superintendents of Police are in pursuit.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay has sentenced the leaders of the conspiracy in connection with Prince Moungpeng to transportation for life, and an astrologer who foretold the success of the conspiracy to ten years' penal servitude.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANDALAY.

Another disastrous fire broke out on Friday night, and was not extinguished until two o'clock on Saturday morning. It occurred a short distance from the scene of the two previous conflagrations, and destroyed about sixty houses, chiefly inhabited by European and Eurasian clerks, and subordinate officials, and a long range of gharry stalls. Two men have been arrested who are believed to have caused it by carelessness.

THE HOOGHLI BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The Hooghli Cantilever Bridge was opened today by the Viceroy, and named the "Jubilee Bridge."

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

On March 16th, the Viceroy goes to Durbhanga for ten days, to shoot. He then goes to Delhi for three days, and thence to Dehra, where he will probably remain for a fortnight. From Dehra he goes direct to Simla.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Poseidon, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollers	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅜
4½ per cent.	72⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	46 11-16

Arrival—St. Bernard.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain W. A. Wheler, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 a.m. this morning, with the Overland mails of the 4th February. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.—Mr Manockji Byramji Dadabhoy.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C R Pritchard
Mr and Mrs Bourdillon
Dr Crombie
Maj H F Howard
Mr H Vane D Sewell
Colonel Broome
Mr L G Dunbar
Mr J H Richy
Mr and Mrs Pedler
Miss Schmidt
Miss Van Overbeke
Mr J W Lees
Mr C D Petersen
Mr H F Mathews
Mr Cuthbertson

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs. Gerrard
Baron Benticke
Mr J H Merriman
Miss Slaughter
Mr R MacDonald
Mr Mevelle
Mr Md Alley
Mr Herzag
Mr W Wilkes
Mrs Carruthers and child
Mrs Gilchrist
Rev E and Mrs Irons and five children

FROM PORT SAID.—Miss Bretche

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and Owen, solicitors of the Bombay High Court, presented a month's salary to each of the clerks and peons of their office, in honour of the celebration of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE officers, clerks and other subordinates of the Bombay Municipality have presented a memorial to the Commissioner, praying that in order to perpetuate the remembrance of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress's reign, either a month's salary be presented to them, or a year added to the period of their service, or the income-tax paid by the Municipality instead of its being deducted out of their salaries, or that for one year they may be exempted from the payment of their contribution to their pension fund. The matter will be laid by the Commissioner to-morrow before the meeting of the Town Council.

ONE of the criminals released on the Jubilee celebration by order of the Governor of Bombay, was Ruttonjee Rustomjee, commonly known as Kaku Wadia, who was convicted three years ago on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain moneys belonging to the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Mill, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. On a representation being addressed to H. E. the Governor in Council by his mother, wife and sister, strongly supported by the recommendation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, Sir Dinshawjee Maneckjee Petit, Kt., and others leading members of the Wadia family, a merciful view of the case was taken by Government, and he was set at liberty on Saturday last.

LORD BRASSEY's yacht Sunbeam sails to-day for Singapore *en route* to Calcutta. Yesterday afternoon a party was given on board to *purda* ladies, of whom there was a goodly number, Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans being represented. The guests were received by Lady Brassey at the gangway, and escorted to the fore part of the deck, which had been specially furnished and decorated for the occasion. After an interchange of amenities and the partaking of refreshments, the party broke up about half-past four in the afternoon.

MR. J. G. CORDERY, C.S.I., Resident at the Court of H. H. the Nizam, accompanied by Mr. Martindale and Mr. Fardunji, left Hyderabad on Sunday morning, and arrived at Bombay yesterday morning by the Madras mail and alighting at the Byculla Station. Mr. Cordery is on his way to Aurangabad to meet Lady Reay and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and to accompany them to Aurungabad, where they will spend a few pleasant days as the guests of H. H. the Nizam.

ON Saturday, Messrs. Vuccino and Co., the well-known photographers of Bombay, had the honour of photographing T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The negatives taken were quite successful. Messrs. Vuccino and Co. have also taken photographs at Government House of the guests of Lord and Lady Reay in groups.

THE foundation-stone of Holy Trinity Church, Esplanade, will be laid on Friday afternoon, at 5-30, by the Bishop of Bombay.

MISS DORA WHITE has contributed an interesting sketch of Zenana Medical Work in Hyderabad, Deccan, to the *Indian Magazine* of London.

THE Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah proceeds to England next month, and has been deputed to represent the Nizam at the Jubilee celebration on the 20th June. It is said that the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk will form one of the deputation.

MR. J. H. NELSON, C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, has been on furlough since August 1885. He has changed his mind about retiring and joining the English bar, and he now proposes to resume his appointment.

THE Hyderabad paper, in congratulating Sir Salar Jung upon the honour that has been conferred upon him, says that his administration of the State since he took up its reins, three years ago, has been very creditable to him, and has been acknowledged as such by the Supreme Government on more than one occasion. The *Deccan Times* proceeds:—"That Sir Salar Jung is enlightened and desirous for the advancement of his Government in the paths of good government, is a fact that few will deny; and if he possesses the good sense and generosity to give free scope to the talent with which he is, or has, surrounded himself, the better for Hyderabad and his own fame." The same paper, in an equally complimentary reference to Mr. Cordery's nomination to a Companionship of the Star of India, expresses disappointment at the Resident not getting "four letters instead of three."

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M. P., has been shooting in Malda as the guest of the Collector. The party is reported to have bagged thirteen deer, besides smaller game. Mr. Gladstone has sought to improve his mind during his visit with the latest information available locally on such subjects as education, the vernacular papers, savings banks, and the excise.

MESSRS. A. G. MAYNE, A. R. H. Tucker, G. T. C. Plowden, and R. H. Greenstreet, Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the Punjab, have been selected by the Government of India out of eight volunteers from this province, for service in Burma.

GENERAL BHEEMA SUMSHEER IMGRAM BAHADOOR, General-in-Chief, and Colonel Guray Thapa, Colonel-in-Chief of the Nepaul Army, accompanied by the ladies of their household, and 80 armed followers, arrived in Madras on Wednesday morning, and were received by Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, who had made arrangements for them during their stay here, a house being engaged and furnished for the party in Kennet's Road, Egmore. They are going to Rameseveram on a pilgrimage. They left Madras by special train at 2 p.m. yesterday for Tuticorin, where a launch has been chartered to take them to Rameseveram.

THE following graceful tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Edward Stack, C.S., Acting Secretary to the Bengal Government, is paid by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in a Supplement to the local *Gazette*:—"In him the Chief Commissioner has lost a most able and conscientious helper, the people of the province a sincere well-wisher, who possessed an exceptional knowledge of their manifold races and languages, their customs and conditions of life, and all who knew him a dear and valued friend."

THE Government of Madras has not as yet given any reply to the communication from the Madras Harbour Trustees regarding the resignation of Mr. Thorowgood, the Harbour Engineer. The Trustees have, however, taken an important step in resolving to dispense with the services of Mr. Parkes, the designer of the Harbour Works, as Engineer-in-Chief, assigning as a reason that, when the Board requires any special advise, it will be prepared to pay for it. The Board has also decided to dispense with the services of Mr. Parkes as agent for the purchase of stores and appliances in England, for which he has for some years been receiving a commission; they consider that no agent is necessary for procuring English stores, as the same can be obtained direct from the manufacturers, or in special cases with the assistance of the Madras Government. The last word of the Government on these radical measures will be looked for with considerable interest in the other parts of India.

THE indigo season has closed, and has been one o special interest. The opening of the season was rather dull, except for plant Oudhs, which were unusually good. Bengal and Tirhoot marks were also very good, but were in little demand. The biddings at the auctions were languid, and prices fell until about the middle of January, when rates returned to about the same as at the beginning of the season, with the exception of those for the best indigo, which, having fallen about Rs. 20, only recovered to the extent of Rs. 5 per maund. A distinguishing feature of the season has been the large demand from America, which has taken about 10,000 chests, including nearly all the Oudhs, and more than the average quantity of good, "coloury" Bengal and Tirhoot sorts. Russia, contrary to the usual custom, took very little of the best marks, which may account for the decline in their prices. France has taken about the usual quantity, Germany much less than usual, but buyers have taken more for London than was expected, owing to the low rates ruling for the middling and better sorts. The general decline in prices is attributed to the largely increased production of indigo in Java, for which low prices ruled, and from which the requirements in Holland were chiefly supplied. Regarding the quality of the crop, it is stated that many of Bengal marks were decidedly inferior, and some even below the average, but that those from Purnia and Bhaugulpur were of an average quality. The produce of Behar, especially of Chupra, was certainly above the average, but that of Benares was inferior, while the plant Oudhs were far above the average.

THE JUBILEE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

CONGRATULATIONS AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, FEB. 20.

Khan Bahadoor anji addressed General Gillespie, on behalf of the civil population, on Jubilee night, thus:—

"We have come in this large number to do ourselves the honour of addressing you as the representative at Mhow of her Most Gracious Majesty, and requesting you to convey to her Majesty our humble but most sincere congratulations on the Jubilee of her reign. We fervently hope that she may have continued prosperity and live for many years in health and strength to enable her to bestow in the future, as she has done in the past, innumerable and inestimable boons upon Indians."

General Gillespie replied thus:—

"It will afford me great pleasure to comply with your wishes. It is a matter of satisfaction to me, not unmingled with pride, to find myself both in my official position as holding this important command, and as a citizen thus addressed by you on this eventful occasion. As senior officer here, I applaud your expressions of loyalty, and as a loyal citizen I join you heartily in your good wishes for her Majesty. The manner in which you have celebrated the Jubilee commands admiration. Your contributions testify to the heartfelt interest you take in the public good."

THE CELEBRATION AT GADAG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, FEB. 20.

After a grand procession in the morning, a crowded meeting was held in the Municipal hall, where an address to be presented to the Queen was read, and the National Anthem and poems specially composed for the occasion were sung. The proceedings terminated at 12 o'clock (noon).

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the people began to re-assemble on the Maidan in front of the Municipal Hall to witness wrestling and other sports. These lasted till sunset, when the Maidan, the Municipal Hall, the streets, the temples, the dispensary, the cutcherries and other prominent places were all ablaze with illuminations.

A display of fireworks followed, and the people dispersed at about 9 p.m., well pleased with what they had seen. On the 17th the rejoicings commenced with native vocal and instrumental music, which was much appreciated by the people.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Maidan began to fill with people who came not only from Gadag and Betigeri, but from the surrounding villages of the talooka. At about 4 p.m., the whole Maidan was one mass of humanity, the atoms of which had come from far and near to witness the tamasha. It is roughly estimated that there were about ten thousand people present. At sunset the sports ceased, giving way to a grand display of fireworks, on which a considerable sum had been spent. The pyrotechnical display, conjointly with the illuminations, made a great impression on the assembled populace.

Great credit is due to the Jubilee Committee and the Municipality for the successful management of the festivities. The Municipality has generously voted a large sum for the erection a of Dharmshala—a much-needed institution—as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee, in addition to the sum of Rs. 250 contributed towards the more ephemeral rejoicings.

THE JUBILEE FESTIVITIES AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 20.

A grand Masonic ball was given on Friday night at the Soldiers' Institute; about seventy guests were present, including General and Miss Solly Flood, and Sir William and Lady Seton. The band of the 16th Bombay Infantry attended.

The ball was a great success. Supper was served at midnight. Dancing continued till 4 o'clock. The cantonment native children's *fete* took place yesterday. It was one of the greatest successes of the week. 1,800 children assembled. Each school carried a distinctive banner. The procession marched, headed by a band, down the Main Street, round Napier Hotel, and up East Street to the Cantonment Garden, where they took their seats at long tables, loaded with fruits and sweetmeats. Before rising every child was given a packet of sweetmeats. Conjuring and other amusements were provided. Mr. Crawford and numerous other residents were present. A noticeable feature was the numerous Mahomedan girls, who joined in the *fete*, it being most unusual. There was one regrettable circumstance. The children of the native regimental schools were not admitted by reason of the mixture of castes. The Gayan Samaj sang the Installation Anthem, "Devi Shri Victoria," other schools sang the Mahrathi Anthem, "Devi Rakh Ram," the Parsees sang the Guzerathi National Anthem. These performances were greeted with loud applause.

At dusk the gardens were brilliantly illuminated. The fireworks were excellent, being better than those at the Bund Gardens. Only one slight accident occurred to a man. It appears that whilst he was lighting a large piece of firework his clothing caught fire. Many were seized with panic and rushed about, but the man was seized and stripped having been only slightly burnt.

The prizes for cattle at the Cattle and Poultry Show were distributed by General Flood, and those for Poultry by Mrs. Flood yesterday morning. Many spectators, Europeans and natives, were present. A steam threshing-machine, which was exhibited by Messrs. Marshall was purchased for the Thakore of Diuri for Rs. 5,500.

The conduct of the populace during the week has been exceptionally good. There have been scarcely any police cases, but a double theft was committed on Friday night. A conservancy policeman, going his rounds early on Saturday, found a lady's jewel case on the Maidan, behind the lines of the 12th Bombay Infantry. The contents were lying scattered around. They consisted of bangles, broaches, pendants, beads, also Christmas cards and letters addressed to Miss Ostrehan. The police took the things to Colonel Ostrehan, and everything was found to be intact. The police have also found a gold chain, the property of Colonel Coker, of the Durham Regiment. The thief has not yet been traced. The Jubilee festivities ended to-day with the distribution of alms and clothing to the deserving poor.

JUBILEE NEWSLETTERS FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

ALMSGIVING AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, FEB. 16.

ONE noteworthy feature in the day's programme has been the distribution of food and clothing to the poor. The managing committee had much ado to keep these men in order, for in their eagerness to secure their share of the "Jilabee"—a term, by the way, with which your numerous English readers are no doubt well conversant as the name of a delectable native sweetmeat, and which the ignorant masses have identified with the word "Jubilee." They were rather troublesome and obstreperous, and would not keep to the seats allotted to them. They were made to sit down in rows and were each served with a pice, a seer of wheat flour, some dhall, &c. It is a pity that better arrangements were not made for the distribution of the clothing. The mendicants were rather clamorous, and as it was found to be impossible to keep them within bounds, some of the clothing in the shape of cheap *sarees, cholies, doties, etc*, were thrown among the crowd to be scrambled for, which naturally led to the inevitable result of many receiving more than their fair portion, while others, less fortunate, had to do without theirs! It is to be hoped the latter were compensated in some other way, as we are pretty sure that it was not intended that those seeking relief were to be disposed of in this summary and injudicious manner. While the poor were being thus regaled, the others were not forgotten. The committee, with commendable forethought, amused them with troupes of jugglers, acrobats who vied with each other in endeavouring most to please. Some hours were thus passed in innocent enjoyment and gaiety, when the company dispersed to prepare for the great item of the day's programme, the evening tamasha.

DURBAR AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAWNAGAR, FEB. 17.

You will doubtless place us all in possession of the utterances of the country on this memorable day, but I am sure there will nowhere be a simpler, higher, and more practical need of praise than has been accorded to her Majesty in this town of Bhaonagar. His Highness the Maharajah Takhtsingji held a Durbar at 9 a.m. as the start in our festivities, and I cannot do better than transcribe in full the address he made on the occasion:—

"At this present moment the predominant feeling of my heart is one of pride at belonging to an alliance which recognises for its head the great and good Queen Victoria,—a pride that is increased by the fact that I am descended from a house that can claim to have entered on that alliance fifty years anterior to any of the other States in this ancient Province of Saurashtra. My joy cannot find expression in the way my heart dictates and the felicity of the occasion merits; but all that it has been in my power and the power of my subjects to do has been, and will be, done. We claim though to be second to none in swelling the hearty shout of triumph that resounds throughout the length and breadth of India this day, and in the reverence and affection in which we hold our beloved Empress—the best Sovereign that has ever wielded sceptre in this world. Long may she reign. The programme of our festivities is already in your hands, but to further mark the day I have determined to grant to fifteen prisoners of both sexes, whose release will not endanger the public safety, a remission of the remainder of their sentences of imprisonment, in the hope that this day will be to them a fresh start in the ways of goodness so dear to her whom we are now delighting to honour; next, by funding a sum of rupees thirty thousand to provide permanently for the relief of twenty-five widows of various castes and creeds, who will henceforth be known as 'Victoria Jubilee Pensioners'; and, thirdly, to reduce the duty on timber—for which my port of Bhaonagar is the chief mart in Kathiawar—to a uniform rate of three-quarter per cent. *ad valorem*. You are aware that, in unison with my brother Chiefs, I have contributed a sum of twenty-five thousand rupees to the 'Victoria Jubilee Museum' to be erected at Rajkot; but this happy year will be remembered in this town best by the fact, that in it the blessings of a free supply of one of the greatest of God's blessings—pure water—will be brought to the doors of the people by the service that will be laid to the town; and, which will be called 'The Victoria Jubilee Water-works.' Captain Ferris, I beg you will convey to our worthy Political Agent for transmission to her Imperial Majesty, through the Government of Bombay, my sincere congratulations, and the assurance of my profound esteem and unswerving attachment to her august Throne, and may the King of Kings preserve her and keep her here and evermore."

It is scarcely proper to call a Durbar festive, but the warmth and geniality that was displayed in response to the Dewan's call for three cheers for the Queen-Empress on the conclusion of the above showed truly there was "no rule" without an exception. Captain Ferris, the Political Officer present, made a suitable and effective reply, in which he briefly reviewed the progress which had been made in civilisation during the past fifty years, he added:—

"Your Highness,—I congratulate you most sincerely on the practical form your loyalty has taken. I feel sure that it is not the wish of her Majesty that this Jubilee should be celebrated by a purposeless expenditure of money, however loyal may be the sentiments that prompt it, but it appears to me that your Highness has hit upon schemes that are peculiarly calculated to commend themselves to the Queen-Empress. We are all aware of her anxiety for and interest in the advancement of the cause of the women of India and the amelioration of the sufferings of twenty-five helpless women by the granting to them for life of the Victoria Jubilee pensions, cannot fail to touch her Majesty's heart; while the release of prisoners, more especially those of the weaker six whose offences have been rather against themselves, than against the State, is but exercising in our Queen's honour that greatest attribute of monarch's mercy. The reduction in the tax on timber will confer a boon on many, and the free supply of water to the people at their very doors will for generation to come carry back the minds of the people with feelings of thankfulness and love to this Jubilee year and the august lady in whose honour the blessing has been conferred on them. Your Highness's loyalty and devotion to the crown is well known, nevertheless it will give me the greatest pride and gratification to convey to the Political Agent for transmission to her Majesty the sentiments that through your Dewan you have expressed. The day is yet young, and we have much to do before night to practically testify to the joy that is in us. I am sure there is but one wish in the hearts of all, prince and peasant, rich and poor, old and young, Asiatic and European, and that is that God in his good-ness may spare our loved Queen for many a long year yet to exercise over us her benign sway."

The display of bunting in which the town burst forth was exceptionally good. triumphal arches were erected at all the entrances to the public gardens, at the entrances to the old and new palaces, and at most of the gates of the town; and the legends in English and Guzerathi on all were very appropriate indeed, "Unite in Rejoicing" over the chief gate of the town and "Shout and Sing" over the chief entrance to the public gardens, where the children's fete was held, were the key-notes which all took up. The children's fete at, 3 p.m. was a great success. Over five thousand children of both sexes were made glad by sweets, prizes, and amusements, such as their souls loved. And a few hours later the chosen representatives of local society—European and native—were entertained at a garden party held at the residence of his Highness in the Motibagh. When night set in the illuminations in the town were found to be on a large scale, but most effective were the houses of the chief native officers of the Durbar, and the Post and Telegraph offices. Dr. Burjorjee's house had a specially attractive appearance from the employment of parti-coloured lanterns. As a whole, I believe, in the history of Bhaonagar any greater exhibition of brightness and splendour was never manifested. Our gaieties ended in a grand display of fireworks an the Ganga Jalia Talao, where the pyrotechnic effect was more than doubled, and I think there was but one opinion, that the expression of joy and gladness throughout were most fitting and real.

I must not forget a nautch by the native employes of the Bhaonagar-Gondal Railway, and a ball this evening to all the officers and men on the line, and to their wives. The nautch was pleasant, and the ball I have little doubt will be a great success too, as it deserves to be.

VICTORIA DHARAMSALA AT BANSDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANSDA, FEB. 19.

THE office-buildings, schools, the library, the police chowki, the dispensary, the post office, and the religious temples were all decked out with bunting and erected at the main gate of the Durbar, near the police station, the Anglo-vernacular school, and the main entrance of the garden. These arches were decorated with flags, and evergreens, and bore mottoes in different languages, expressive of the loyalty of the people. Exactly at 5 p.m. the Raja Saheb with all State officials marched in a grand procession, formed of elephants, horses, horse-carriages, camels, &c., from the palace to the garden bungalow. The people arrayed themselves on both sides of the main road and greeted the procession with loud shouts of joy. The beautiful Royal flag presented to the Raja at the Delhi assemblage was hoisted near the entrance of the bungalow. A grand Durbar was held in the bungalow. The Raja Saheb entered in the Durbar when all were seated. Azum Chhotalal Hiralal, the first karkoon of Chikli, who had been sent by the Agent to his Excellency the Governor, at Surat, with a Kharita from his Excellency the Governor, presented it to the Raja Saheb. It was read and explained to the people by the Dewan. The Raja Saheb afterwards made a speech in which he recounted some of the blessings that had resulted from British rule. A Royal Salute of 101 guns was then fired. The whole procession afterwards marched back at a slow pace at 7-30 p.m. witnessing the illuminations in the town. Lights were arranged on both the sides of the main road as well as on all triumphal arches. The people in the town also decorated their own private buildings with lights. Religious prayers were offered at each of the religious temples for the long life and prolonged rule of her Majesty. These temples were brilliantly illuminated.

The 17th was reserved for laying the foundation-stone of "The Victoria Jubilee Dharamshala," and for feasting the school children. At five in the afternoon the Raja Saheb, with the officers of the State, drove to the site fixed for the new Dharamshala, where a large shamiana was pitched. A large Durbar was held there. When all were seated, a grand procession of school children marched from the school-building to the shamiana with flags and drums. The Raja Saheb then explained to the people the object in view and the usefulness of the proposed Jubilee Dharamshala. The State Engineer, Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker, L.C.E., gave a description of the building to be constructed and exhibited the plans prepared by him.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was then performed by the Raja Saheb. The ceremony being over, appropriate songs and poems were recited by the girls and boys who were afterwards feasted with sweetmeats and presented with books. After the customary distribution of pan-supari and attar and goolab the Durbar ended.

The girls then marched in a procession with drums and flags to the palace, where they were received by the Rani Sahebs, and where they recited a number of garbas and songs to the great amusement of the Rani Sahebs who presented them with sarris and pieces of Kinkob. A remission of two years' imprisonment was allowed to all the prisoners of the Bansda Jail, and ten prisoners were released. Both the days were observed as general holidays. A great fair was held in the town on these days, and it was thronged by people from all parts of the State.

DURBAR AT DRANGDRA: NEW JUBILEE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DRANGDRA, FEB. 17.

Yesterday a grand Durbar was held here to commemorate the Jubilee of her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty. The British Representative, Mr A. D. Younghusband, C.S., opened the proceedings at 9 a.m. by presenting a "Kharita" to his Highness the Raj Saheb from his Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, which was afterwards read to all assembled. Prince Ajeetsingjee—the grandson and Heir-Apparent—read, at his Highness's desire, an address written in English, of which the following are the principal passages:—We, who dwell in this remote dependency of her Imperial Majeity's Empire, have derived much benefit from her benign rule. Ever since her Imperial Majesty assumed direct sway over India, thirty years ago, there has been visible material and moral progress everywhere around us. And the evidences of loyalty manifested by all classes of her Imperial Majesty's subjects during the visits to this country of the Royal Princes during the past few years, are well known to need mention here. Her Imperial Majesty's subjects, I need hardly say, are becoming more and more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and they realize more fully that our Gracious Sovereign has the interest and well-being of India very sincerely at heart.

Mr. Younghusband, in his reply, said:—The thoughts which doubtless lie uppermost in the minds of all of us here assembled, as of all India, this day are, first, of the Sovereign herself whose personal qualities have so endeared her to her subjects and dependents throughout the world; and, secondly, of the marvellous history of the past fifty years on which we look back to-day. On neither of these subjects do I imagine that you stand in need of instruction from me. To neither could I hope, in the limit of this reply, to do anything approaching justice. I will only echo your Highness's words, and say that never was there a monarch so deservedly and universally beloved; never was there a rule so just, so beneficent, so guided by the highest principles. Most natural then, though none the less remarkable, is the common and spontaneous outburst this day throughout India, from princes and people of every class, from highest to lowest, of thanksgiving for the blessings of the past fifty years, of prayers for their long continuance in the person of our beloved Queen. My personal acquaintance with your Highness is not of long standing; but it has already, I may be allowed to say, risen to the level of a true friendship, based on mutual respect and esteem, and cemented by frequent opportunities of pleasant social intercourse with your Highness which I have enjoyed during the past few months. It is therefore with very real pleasure that I undertake to comply with your Highness's request, and to forward for communication to her Most Gracious Majesty, through the regular channels, the loyal and congratulatory address to which we have just listened.

After the ceremonies detailed in the programme published in your issue of the 15th instant were gone through, eleven male prisoners were brought before the Durbar and set at liberty; and at the suggestion of the English adies who graced the occasion with their presence, two female prisoners convicted of grave offences, and the only inmates of the female ward, were pardoned and given their liberty by his Highness. This was quite unexpected, and all the assembled nobles and gentlemen were evidently much delighted and struck with the disinterested and genuine feelings of mercy and sympathy displayed by the good-hearted English ladies. To the women prisoners this act of benevolent intercession on their behalf was explained by the Dewan, and in return they blessed the Maharanee and the good English ladies who interceded for them and his Highness the Raj Saheb.

In the evening the foundation stone of the "Victoria Jubilee Girls' School" was laid by Mr. Younghusband. On this occasion Prince Ajeetsingjee explained that the new building, which is designed in the Gothic style of architecture, is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000, and will provide accommodation for about 100 girls, and is capable of being added to when requisite.

After a suitable reply by Mr. Younghusband, the foundation ceremony was proceeded with, and on its completion the assembled ladies and gentlemen drove down to the Fergusson Bridge to witness the fireworks, and then through the town to view the illuminations.

Subsequently at the banquet given to the British Representative and the English guests, his Highness the Raj Saheb proposed the health of her Most Gracious Majesty, which was heartily drunk and responded to in suitable terms by Mr. Younghusband, other usual toasts following.

Mr. Younghusband returned to Wadwan the same night, where he is to hold a Jubilee Durbar to-day, at which all the Talukdars and Girassias of this Province of Jhalawad will be present.

ELLICHPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ELLICHPUR, FEB. 18.

THERE was a parade here on the morning of the 16th of all the troops in garrison, viz., No. 1 F. Battery H.C. Detachment 1st Cavalry H.C. and 5th Infantry H.C. in review order on the general parade ground. A salute of 101 guns was fired by the battery, followed by a *feu de joe* by the Infantry, after which the imposing ceremony of trooping the colours took place.

In the evening the Mall was ablaze with lights in double rows for about half a mile, extending from the principal bridge to the Deputy Commissioner's house. The usual big dinner at the Contingent Mess followed, and at 9 p.m., percisely, there was a torch-light procession in the following order:— Subadar Major Sheik Ahmed, 5th Infantry H.C, Detached Cavalry, commanded by a native officer; one gun No 1 Field Battery, H.-C, under a jamadar, band and drums, 5th Infantry H.C., 2 Companies 5th Infantry, with colours, 12 men Detached Cavalry, two abreast, bringing up the rear. The procession marched up and down twice in the above order from the bridge leading to the Infantry lines, to St. Andrew's Church, which fully occupied one hour. On the 17th there were races from 7 to 10 a. m., and in the evening sports, and distribution of prizes to the successful competitors by the gallant Colonel Commanding the 5th H. C. An hour later the Maidan was thronged with spectators to witness the grand display of fireworks, winding with the famous performance Indra Sabha; all the houses, both European and native, were illuminated, testifying to the loyalty of the subjects of her Most Gracious Empress in this remote part of the world. Such doings were never before known in the annals of Ellichpore history. The credit of the celebration is due to the exertions of our most popular and indefatigable Deputy Commissioner, Colonel J. K. L. Mackenzie, and our gallant and energetic Officer Commanding 5th Infantry H. C., Colonel Fane Sewell.

IDAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IDAR, FEB. 17.

THE great preparations that had been going on for weeks past for the celebration of the Jubilee came to an end to-day, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb went with the Dewan, Rao Bahadoor Nathubhai, Bhayats and Sirdars to Sadoa for the Jubilee Durbar there. The State Munsiff and other officials celebrated the Jubilee with great *eclat*. The programme included illuminations, children's fete, and the release of good conduct prisoners, whose terms of inprisonment were to expire before 20th June next.

JANJIRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JANJIRA, FEB. 20.

IN this loyal state the celebration began on Wednesday at daybreak, a salute of 31 guns being fired from Janjira Fort. In the afternoon at about 3 o'clock the Nawab held a grand Durbar, which was attended by all the chief officers and civilians of the State. At the commencement of the Durbar Mr. Harrison presented the Nawab with a "Kharita" from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This having been read in English and Marathi, the people assembled at the Durbar made their salaam to the Nawab and "God Save the Queen" having been played the Durbar broke up. In the evening some prisoners were released and sports were held on the sea beach. These were a great success, the wrestling being very good. On Thursday prizes were distributed in the High School, and some verses in honour of her Majesty were sung by the boys.

THE REJOICINGS IN THE JATH STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JATH, FEB. 17.

This small State is under the Political Agency of Satara. It is ruled by a Maratha Chief named Daffle. It is an outlying district and is not within easy reach of a railway line. Though on account of its remoteness and other disadvantages in position it has not sufficiently advanced and kept pace in progress and civilization with the neighbouring districts which have the good fortune to enjoy the direct advantage of the British rule, and though the light of Western civilization has not penetrated into its deep recesses, yet its people are not the less enthusiastic in commemorating the Jubilee reign of her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. The programme of our rejoicings was much the same as was fixed in other important towns, viz., illuminations, fireworks, children's fete, charity and entertainment for the public. The Chief had sanctioned a handsome grant for this auspicious occasion; but the people of Jath, to show their loyalty and devotion to the Empress, and to celebrate the two festive days in such a manner that they would be remembered ever after, voluntarily raised subscriptions among themselves, and when it came to a respectable amount, made it over to the State officers to be utilised in defraying the expenditure that would be incurred for the celebration of the holidays. On the 16th February a large Durbar was held in the evening in the Chief's palace. It was attended by all State officers, Sirdars, Durkdars and others. The Durbar hall was magnificently decorated and brilliantly illuminated with candles and oil-butties. According to the Oriental custom, "nautch" girls had been retained for the occasion.

Mr. Richardson opened the Durbar. In the course of his speech he said:—"Had the Chief been able he would have been here to preside at this meeting, and to take a part in our rejoicings, but unfortunately, owing to ill-health, he has been obliged to remain in Poona to seek medical advice. In the midst of our rejoicings we must not forget each one of us to offer up a prayer to the great God who rules over all Sovereigns to grant our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress health, long life and peace and prosperity to the country, so that she may reign over us all for many years yet to come."

The speech was interpreted into Marathi by Mr. Kher, the Sub-Judge. The Karbhari, Mr. Vaidya, then addressed the people in Marathi, explaining the meaning of the term Jubilee, and giving a short sketch of the reign of the Empress, and dilating at great length on the advantages derived from the British rule and the innumerable blessings we have been enjoying under its benign sway. He concluded his speech by exhorting the audience not only to spend the two days in rejoicings and merry-making, but also in prayer, according to the form and custom of their respective religions.

Several other speeches were delivered. The Durbar ended by the National Anthem being sung by the boys of the English school, followed by the distribution of pan-supari, attar and rose-water

At the close of the Durbar all went to witness the illuminations, which were on a grand scale. The streets which have ordinarily a dark forsaken appearance were alive on both nights with sightseers sauntering about in wonder and amazement.

On the following day all the boys and girls in the town assembled in the Marathi School buildings, where they were treated to sweetmeats. New clothes were distributed by Mr. Richardson to the infirm and helpless. At night the streets were again illuminated and there was also a great display of fireworks. Hundreds of men had come from distant villages to participate in the rejoicings. Several native ballad singers and dramatic companies had been invited for the entertainment of the public, and for two nights people forgetting their cares and anxieties enjoyed freely and to their heart's content the amusements provided for them.

THE DURBAR AT JUNAGHAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGHAD, FEB. 18.

AT the Jubilee Durbar at Junaghad, the Supreme Power was represented by Captain W. P. Kennedy, Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant, who replied as follows to the address of H. H. the Nawab Saheb:—"The occasion which we are all met here to-day to celebrate is certainly a most joyous one, and I deem it a high honour and great privilege to take part in this Jubilee Durbar. It also gives me very great pleasure to be the medium for the conveyance of the address which we have just heard read by your Dewan, Mr. Haridas Veharidas, to the Political Agent for communication to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The event we are now celebrating is an exceptional one, but all the more is it, for that reason, one of great rejoicing. I have read in the extraordinary number of your Highness's *State Gazette* the announcement as to the general mode of observing this Jubilee year in the outlying districts of your State, and we have just heard the announcement of your determination to establish an orphan asylum in Junaghad to be styled the 'Victoria Jubilee Orphan Asylum,' and a scholarship of a special character to be called the 'Victoria Jubilee Junaghad Scholarship,' and also your Highness's resolution to release thirty prisoners and further to write off outstanding advances made to cultivators in years of distress. All these measures and especially the orphan asylum and the remission of advances, as they will reach even the poorest of your Highness's subjects, are most creditable to your Highness's sense of loyalty and liberality, and I have no doubt they will be most thoroughly appreciated by every one. The uneducated masses and even sometimes the educated recall events in their lives by some memorable year; too often it happens that it is a year of misfortune, such as famine or a visitation of locusts causing damage to property, but I hope and believe that all your Highness' subjects will here have a date which they can look back to and remember as a year associated with happiness alone. It would take too much time to enumerate even a title of all the benefits which have accrued to India and its people during the long and gracious reign we are now commemorating, I will therefore not attempt it. Your Highness, has in the address we have heard shown that you can appreciate and have recognized them. It now only remains for me in the name of all my countrymen here to join with your Highness in the hope that her Most Gracious Majesty may still be spared to reign over us for many happy years to come."

JUBILEE FESTIVITIES AN KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 18.

THE Jubilee festivities here could not have been surpassed by towns of much larger size. The popular verdict is that they were a great success and will long live in the memory of all. Great praise is due to the Dewan and the committees who willingly worked for him. Wednesday, the 16th, was the solemn and official day. The parade in the morning was very neatly carried out; the Infantry acquitted themselves under the command of Lieutenant Schneider and the red Rissala looked very smart in two troops of greys and bays. Colonel Reeves and the Raja who were mounted took up their position at the saluting flag, and there were a large number of spectators. After the Imperial salute had been given by the State artillery, the Europeans and native Christians joined in the special service at All Saints' Church.

At noon the Political Agent held a Durbar in a large shamiana in the Residency compound. The young Raja was received by Colonel Salmon and Captain Wray, and escorted to a seat on the dais. All the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country were present. Colonel Reeves having taken his seat on the left of the young Raja, rose and delivered an address, in the course of which he said:—The subject on which I wish to say a few words to you this day is the history of the reign of our Queen Empress in relation to India. Roughly speaking, the history of the English in India can be divided into two portions; the period before 1858 and the twenty nine years subsequent to it. Prior to the Mutiny the people of India were under the control of the Honourable East India Company. This Company was made up of a body of men who were subjects of the British Crown. They ruled in the spirit of English justice and clemency, it is true—but the nobility of India was then allied by treaties with the Honourable E. I. Company, whose possessions in the East were governed by some of the most distinguished servants of the Crown, and whenever the Company's charter required renewal, Parliamentary committees examined and reported upon the manner in which the Company has fulfilled its trust towards the people of India in its general administration, but in 1858 this condition of things was entirely changed; for, on the first of November was issued that famous Proclamation by which the Sovereign assumed the direct control of British India. Here you have the link which directly and in the closest possible manner binds you to the British Crown and makes you an integral portion of the Empire of the Queen-Empress. Shortly after this, and in consequence of it you, the Raja of Kolhapur and the Chiefs of the S. M. C., were constituted nobles of the British

Empire, and received the inestimable boon of sanads granting the privilege of adoption. In return for the privilege of being incorporated with the British Empire, the people of India are expected to live peaceably with all men and to obey the laws of the country in which they dwell. The Chiefs, in return for the position and security guaranteed to them, are expected to rule wisely and justly. Her Gracious Majesty succeeded to the Throne of England in June 1837, and the condition of your territories contrasted with their present state is most remarkable and striking. Then there were no roads— now you have railways. Schools were few and far between— now no village of any importance is without its school. The general wealth and intelligence of the people then beare no comparison with their present condition. For example, take the condition of the Gadkaries, of the exposed forts on the ghats surrounded by forests; in those days they had to serve in turn throughout inclement seasons in their respective forts and subsist on the produce of the small patches of land assigned to them under the command of the guns of the fort, and knew no master beyond the havaldar, their immediate superior. In addition to his land each man received as a rule a rupee and a quarter a year, the price of a cumbli and a pair of chappules (I quote the instance of the Fort of Panhalla.) Now they are exempt from the arduous service in the forts. Some are earning their livelihood in a variety of ways and have become so far civilised that on a recent occasion, when they thought their rights were infringed upon, they telegraphed to the Governor of Bombay, to invoke his protection. Again, to take another instance, very few natives of India had ever visited England, whereas, now a number of them have not only gone to England, but have there entered the learned professions after passing the highest examinations in a foreign tongue, and have returned to their country to occupy leading and honourable positions. In short, though India has advanced greatly during the last fifty years, the rate of progress has been most marked since it has come under the direct control of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. This is the central fact to which I wish to call your earnest and particular attention to-day. Before I bring this durbar to a close, in order that you may go to your States and homes to celebrate each in his own way this important event in common with the rest of the 250 millions of India, let me ask you to remember that in proportion to the greatness of the privilege which has been conferred upon you all, without distinction of caste or creed, so much the more is it the bounden duty of every one of you, and of all connected with you, to show your unfeigned loyalty and devotion on all occasions to the person and throne of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress

After the usual formalities of a durbar and the taking of some photographs, the brilliant assembly dispersed. At five o'clock in the afternoon the young Rajah held his durbar in the new palace, the first occasion on which the edifice had been used. The S. M. C. Chiefs had all hurried away to celebrate the Jubilee at their own towns, so the company was smaller than at the morning functions. But the Ranees were present in the gallery, and the fine hall looked well when filled with Oriental costumes.

Col. Reeves was received at the entrance by the young Rajah and escorted to a seat on his right. The Political Agent at once opened the proceedings by reading a *kharita* from H. E. the Viceroy.

The Dewan, Khan Bahadur Merhjibai Cooverji, then read an address, expressing thanks for the favour shown to the Maharajah by the Viceroy. He said:—"The feelings of attachment which his Highness's father, the late lamented Regent, always entertained to the person of the Queen-Empress were intensified after he visited England and enjoyed the rare privilege of an interview with her most Gracious Majesty, and whose gracious reception of him is an unfailing source of gratification to his Highness and the people of this State. His Highness, I am desired to add in conclusion, is firmly resolved to tread in the footsteps of his late lamented father, and to maintain unbroken the cordial relations which have always subsisted between her Majesty's Government and his Highness."

Distribution of *pan*, *attar*, and garlands brought the durbar to a close.

In the evening all the European residents dined at the Residency, which was most tastefully illuminated, being one blaze of oil *buttees*. The party afterwards drove to see the city illuminations which were truly splendid, reflecting great credit on the State Engineer, Mr. Shannon, and his assistant, Mr. Tambe. At the entrance to the town was a well-proportioned arch, bearing the inscription "Heaven bless the Queen-Empress." The most magnificent effects were produced at the Albert Edward Hospital, the Town Hall and the Palace Square. The streets were quite blocked with sight-seers. The festivities on the 17th, the peoples' day, began early with the athletic sports on the camp maidan. The sports were of the usual description contested by large numbers of competitors, and witnessed by an immense but orderly crowd. One amusing novelty was a contest in which the competitors were provided with flour, &c., carrying which they had to run to some stones placed in line in front of the spectators' tent, light a fire, make and cook a chupatti, eat it, and run to the winning post. The winner performed the feat in 4 minutes. At noon all the school boys to the number of three thousand boys and teachers marched in procession, headed by the Infantry Band, to the Raja's garden near the river, where they feasted; and at 3 o'clock began the aquatic sports. The Brahmapuri ghaut, where the programme was carried out, is most admirably suited for the purpose, accommodating with ease the thirty thousand spectators, who thoroughly enjoyed the fun.

Great praise is due to the sports committee, especially Messrs Candy, Priestley, Schneider, Kelkar, Shirgarkar, and last but not least, the Mamletdar, Mr Rowdekar, who had no light task in making preparations for the school fete and sports. At the same time the school girls were received in one of the royal gardens by the Ranees who gave them dolls and sweetmeats. When the aquatic sports were over at dusk began a display of fireworks on the opposite bank of the river:—a continuous discharge for two hours of rockets, Roman candles, cascades of fire, showers of golden rain, all reflecting great credit on the local manufactures, a State servant in charge of the *topkhana*. The large bridge close by looked really beautiful picked out with oil butties. The crowds of villagers who had flocked in, will not soon forget the wondrous and strange sights they saw. So ended the great Jubilee festivity at Kolhapur.

PANCHGANI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, FEB. 18.

THE 16th of February will long be remembered in and about this pleasant hill-station as the day on which her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated. As Panchgani has no Municipality a small grant from station funds was sanctioned by the Collector of the District at the Superintendent's request, this amount was supplemented by the few European residents who are to be found at this season on the hill. A small sum was also contributed for the native boys and girls by the few well-to-do natives; and the following programme will show your readers that to the best of our ability we endeavoured to do honour to our Empress. At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 16th it was interesting to watch the numbers of gaily dressed natives and children wending their way to the "tableland" the broad flat rock which overlooks the Settlement and from which is witnessed a succession of the most lovely views in this part of India. A circular space was marked out on the top, in the centre of which stood a high pole profusely decorated with flags. Refreshments of various kinds were placed on tables in the centre of the circle with a sufficient number of chairs and benches to accommodate the spectators. The sports consisted of hurdle races for European and native boys, sack races for both classes, three-legged races. For the European and native girls there were egg and spoon races, flat races, and then tugs of war between European boys and girls which created great excitement. The first tug was twelve girls and eight boys who were simply dragged off the ground. It was a hopeless case from the beginning, as they were simply taken away in spite of all their struggles. The last tug was eight big girls and five big boys and was very exciting. It was really doubtful for some minutes who would win, but the superior strength of the boys told at last and the girls were gradually drawn over the line. This concluded the sports. The Rev. E. S. Burgess then read a speech referring to the leading incidents of her Majesty's reign, and the love and respect which her pure and noble life evoked from all her subjects. He also drew attention to the fact that one of her sons was at this time Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and ended by calling on all present to sing the National Anthem, which was done with right goodwill. A Marathi translation of the speech was also read by the schoolmaster of the vernacular school and the National Anthem was sung in Marathi. The Superintendent then called on the jemadar, commanding the police guard, to present arms and fire a *feu-de-joie*. It being now after 7 p.m. the fireworks were let off and was a great success. A large bonfire was then ignited and so ended our celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee. I forgot to mention that each native boy and girl got a small packet of sweetmeat. Our English children were treated to cakes, &c. The Superintendent deserves great credit for the manner in which everything was got up, and was thanked by every one on the ground.

VICTORIA SCHOOL AT PANDHARPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANDHARPORE, FEB. 18.

THE local Municipality at their meeting last month resolved to celebrate the occasion by voting a sum of 700 or 800 rupees, and to erect a permanent memorial of the event in the shape of a handsome school building for secondary education at a cost of some twenty thousand rupees. The management of the whole affair was entrusted to a committee of whom Mr. Vadekar, Deputy Collector, and Dr. Shantaram V. Kantak, Assistant Surgeon, were the moving spirits. An address was drawn up by the latter gentleman for presentation to her Imperial Majesty, and after having been approved by the Collector of Sholapur was engrossed and submitted to Government for transmission to England. The address says:—

"We have in spite of our limited resources, and as an humble mark of our loyal gratitude and deep devotion, ventured to associate your Imperial Majesty's name with the foundation and establishment of a school for the diffusion of English education, which, as commemorative of this most auspicious occasion, is to be styled "The Victoria Jubilee School." In comparison with the more pretentious, more public-spirited and grander schemes which will rise in honour of this occasion in other parts of the country, this may seem small and insignificant; but in the genuineness of the spirit, the spontaneousness of the desire, and the alacrity of the feeling to avail ourselves of the opportunity to show our dutiful loyalty, which have prompted us to erect this humble memorial, we, with the utmost deference and in all humility, beg leave to assure your Imperial Majesty we stand second to no other community in the Empire; and we most respectfully venture to pray, that humble as are our efforts, and restricted as are our means to exhibit our profound devotion to your Most August and Excellent Majesty's Throne, we may be permitted to fervently hope, that the Western star of civilization may never wane, that all the benefits and advantages which we have derived from the Imperial Crown of Great Britain may continue to the end of time, and that generations yet unborn may bless that happy day when poor, distracted, and unhappy India became the foster-child of glorious, powerful, and enlightened England."

The local festivities commenced at 2 p.m. when school children from the Government, Municipal and indigenous institutions, paraded through the town to the accompaniment of tom-toms and native music, and afterwards assembling, about 1,500 strong, in a prettily decorated shamiana. The boys and girls, in turns, sang Marathi verses expressive of loyal sentiments towards the British Raj. Sweetmeats were distributed among them, and they repaired to the riverside where they were amused with revolving cradles, gymnastic feats, wrestling matches, &c. The bed of the Bhima river was thronged with people, whose numbers increased as the shades of evening fell on the sands, until at night there must have been at least 10,000 people assembled, when the pyrotechnic display took place.

Meantime the site for the school building was selected and hired out, and the plans approved and definitelty settled. It may be mentioned by the way that the site is a very eligible one, commanding, as it does, the right bank of the river on one side, abutting on broad masonry *ghats* leading to the river, and bounded on the other by Municipal offices and other houses.

Subsequently the whole assembly returned to the Municipal office, where Mr. Vadekar, the chairman appointed for the occasion, made a few remarks in Marathi on the benefits which the British Raj has conferred on the country. A Marathi translation of the address was then read for the benefit of the meeting, and a few verses in Sanskrit, prepared expressly for the occasion by a Shastri were read. The Municipal secretary gave a short history of the reign of the Queen-Empress and the meeting broke up after the National Anthem (in Marathi) had been sung by the school children, all the people standing. The distribution of pan-supari, attar and flowers terminated the proceedings in the Municipal office.

At night the houses and shops on the principal public roads, all Municipal buildings, and the ferries on the river were illuminated. Three deafening cheers in honour of her Majesty were given by the people assembled on the bed of the river to witness the fireworks.

RUTNAGHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, FEB. 20.

IN honour of the Jubilee a Durbar was held, at which the leading citizens were introduced to Mr. Propert, the Commissioner of the Division, as representative of her Imperial Majesty. Messrs. Candy and Propert addressed the assembly in English and Marathi. The police presented arms. A Royal Salute was fired and the band played "God Save the Queen." Sports, games, nautches, &c., were provided for the people. The poor were fed and the prisoners released, and the greatest good feeling and loyalty prevailed among all classes. Mr. Batty, the Judge, invited the principal townspeople, vakils, bankers, merchants, &c., to a *conversazione*, at which he entertained them with theatricals, fireworks, music and a magic lantern. Mr. Candy, the Collector, surprised the guests by some clever specimens of thought-reading, and all left greatly pleased with the sociality and good feeling prevailing. Mr. Propert, at his own expense, gave blankets to the poor, and entertained the school-children (about 1,600 in number). The town and public buildings were illuminated and bonfires lit on the heights on the coasts. The school-children sang des specially composed for the occasion, and a loyal congratulatory address was forwarded to the Empress. The principal inhabitans passed through the principal throughfares in a "Sowari" procession extending over a mile long, lead by a band, with banners, flags, mottoes, &c., and including about 2,000 people. Rao Bahadur Phadke, the leading banker and president of the Municipality, gave pan-supari in honour of the occasion.

THE CELEBRATION AT SANAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SANAND, FEB. 17.

The inhabitants of Sanand have heartily co-operated in making the celebration as impressive and as imposing as possible. Through the liberality of girassias, merchants and zemindars, a large fund was collected for decoration and illuminations.

A procession was formed by the members of the Jubilee Committee, in which several merchants and zemindars, as well as the poorest of her Majesty's subjects, took part.

A Kutchery was held, where addresses were delivered pointing out the benefit which the people enjoy under her Majesty's rule. A native band played several airs. The procession started from the Kutchery, and passing through the main streets reached the dispensary. Here school children, boys and girls, were waiting to receive prizes and sweetmeats. Two girls and three boys who had distinguished themselves most at the last examination got presents of clothes. The others received books and sweetmeats. Guzerati verses composed in praise of the Queen-Empress by the school master, Mr. Munsookram, were recited by boys and girls, and also by the schoolmaster.

An address has been prepared for presentation to her Majesty bearing by 75,000 signatures. The address will be enclosed in a silver casket.

At night the people crowded the streets to witness the illuminations and the display of fireworks. Rao Sahib Nownidram and Dr. Joseph Benjamin deserve credit for their exertions in making the celebration a success.

SAWANTWADI: PROPOSED BUST OF THE QUEEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SAWANTWADI, FEB. 19.

THERE is no exaggeration in saying that throughout the length and breadth of India there is no native State the inhabitants of which are more loyal or more attached to the British Crown than are those of Sawantwadi; and when it was mooted that her Majesty's Jubilee would be celebrated on the 16th and 17th instant all classes vied with one another in resolving upon making the event an auspicious one.

Colonel Westropp, who off and on has been connected with the State for thirty years, and under whom the people have attained their present prosperity, held a meeting (at which the Sir Desai was present), of all the Sirdars and high officials, and a committee was appointed under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Sakharam Baji Bawdekan, the State Karbhari, to make such arrangements as the liberal sums, voted by the Municipality, sanctioned from the local and other funds and collected from the inhabitants would admit of. Twelve triumphal arches were erected on which such terms as "God Save the Queen-Empress" were inscribed, but the one which attracted most attention was at the entrance to the lines of the Local Corps, and it bore the inscription "Ever Loyal and True," and was surmounted by an Imperial Crown and the Royal Standard. At 6-30 a.m. on the 16th an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired, and at 8 a.m. a grand Durbar was held in the Durbar hall at which the Sir Desai, the Rao Saheb, all the Sirdars, the Karbhari, and other high officials of the State were present. Colonel Westropp, the Political Superintendent, was received at the entrance to the hall by the Sir Desai, the guard of honour composed of one hundred men of the Local Corps presenting arms, the band playing the National Anthem, and a salute of eleven guns being fired. Colonel Westropp was conducted to the dais, and an address for presentation to her Imperial Majesty was read by the State Karbhari. Colonel Westropp's very appropriate reply was translated into Marathi by Rao Saheb Venayek Rao Subnis and was received with a round of applause. Colonel Westropp said:—"It has afforded me great pleasure to hear the cordial expression given to your loyal feelings to her Majesty the Queen-Empress in the address just read which shall be laid at the foot of her Majesty's throne along with the other addresses to be presented to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council on this auspicious occasion of the celebration in India of the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign. The pure and unsullied virtues which have characterized the whole public and domestic life of her Majesty are so universally known and admired, as to require no eulogy from my lips. They have signalized her as a kind and pattern Queen, mother and wife. To you the great benefits derived from the rule of such a gracious Sovereign have been fully exemplified during this period. I am glad to be able to inform you that your wish to have a permanent memorial of this Jubilee celebration in the shape of a handsome bust of her Majesty the Queen-Empress in this Durbar Hall, has meet with the approval of Government, and that the sum which you are generously contributing for this purpose will be increased by a liberal subscription from the public funds of the State which will admit of the desired memento being procured from England. You and your descendants will thus be reminded of the great and good Queen-Empress who has so long and so nobly swayed the sceptre in British dominions. For my part I need only say that I most cordially join with you in wishing that the fulness of God's blessings may continue to rest upon our beloved Queen-Empress and that her glorious reign may yet be prolonged for many many years to come.

At 11 a.m. a Te Deum was sung in the Roman Catholic chapel in honour of the celebration. Fully one thousand people were present, among them being Colonel Westropp, Captain and Mrs. Snell, Dr. Dalgado, &c. Four priests from outstations assisted at this ceremony, and the band of the Local Corps played the accompaniment in addition to Mozart's Twelfth mass.

Under a large mandap five hundred poor people were provided with a substantial meal, and while doing full justice to it, music was discoursed by players who were stationed some little distance off. The fair which opened with the Imperial Salute in the morning was largely attended, and it is computed that thirty thousand people were present in the town.

At 2 p.m. a Kirtan was preached in the Hindoo temples in the town, and the procession, composed of more than two thousand of the chief people of the State, which marched to Vithoba's temple, was a most imposing sight. At this Kirtan the National Anthem, which had been translated into Marathi, was most enthusiastically sung, all the people standing and thereby showing the respect in which her Majesty's name is held.

The Westropp Museum, which contains a most interesting collection of specimens of all the products of the State of Sawant Wadi, was also visited by crowds of people throughout the day.

The illuminations were on a very extensive scale, and the town of Sawant Wadi being built around a lake which is thirty-six acres in extent, ample scope was afforded for some very pretty devices. There were two rows of lights around the lake and the effect of these in conjunction with their reflection in the water produced a scene which recalled to mind descriptions of fairyland. The Residency was a blaze of light and the triumphal arch over the gateway which bore the incription "God Save the Queen-Empress" stood out in bold relief. The palace, the public buildings, the Local Corps lines and the houses of the inhabitants generally were resplendent with light.

At nine o'clock a State procession, headed by the Political Superintendent and the Sir Desai, proceeded through the chief streets of the town to view the illuminations.

The greatest source of attraction, however, to the people was a life-size transparency of her Majesty, which was placed under a handsomely decorated canopy on the ground where the fair was held.

On the return of the procession there was a grand display of fireworks and a dramatic performance which brought the first day of the Jubilee to an end. On the 17th the fair remained opened and the crowds there and at the Museum were almost as great as on the first day.

A fete at which one thousand school children were present, was a very pleasing sight, especially when the children carrying banners and singing the National Anthem were marching in procession around the fair.

The arrangement for preserving the public peace were most satisfactorily carried out by the men of the Local Corps, but by far the greatest praise is due to those native gentlemen who by their assistance have rendered the Jubilee such a marked success, and an event that will never be forgotten in the annals of this State.

DURBAR AT WADHWAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, FEB. 17.

A Durbar was held yesterday morning in the big square in front of the Palace, where a band under a European, a party of cavalry and a party of Police were stationed. By 8-30 the Durbar Hall was full. There were about 150 gentlemen present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Strip of the Girassia. Mr. Rhenius, of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Mr. K. K. Kapadia, M.A., Head Master of the High School, Kumar Shri Gambhirsingji of Pethapur, Kumar Shri Madhowsingji of Wadhwan, the Student Princes of the Girassia School, Officers of the State, among them being the Dewan Mr. Ratilal Chhotalal Desai, the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Mathuradass Ghellabhai, the Sir Nyayadhish, Mr. Bhowanishanker Girjashanker, Nyayadish, Mr. Khodidass Vishwanath, &c., merchants and Bhayads of Wadhwan, and others. Rao Bahadoor Keshowrao attended the Durbar on behalf of the Agency. The Thakor Saheb delivered an excellent address, in which he said:—

During this half century of uninterrupted peace and tranquillity, the moral and material progress which India has made presents an astonishing spectacle. Trade and commerce have flourished, arts and industries developed, education advanced, and means of communication increased. This illustrious half century has seen no Timoor or Nadir pouring his ruthless hosts over the plains of India, spreading plunder and devastation in his path. Pindarees, thuggees, sutees and infanticide have become matters of history and romance, and the poorest in the land can now travel cheaply and comfortably from one end to the other and visit all the dhams (places) of salvation from Badrikedar to Rameshvar and Dwarka to Jagannath within the wonderfully short space of a fortnight. In short, changes of a most momentous character have taken place during these fifty years, and the India of to-day is quite different from the India of yore. Gratitude is a virtue of which we Indians are proud. In the reign of Akbar and his descendants, the Rajput princes have fought side by side with their Mahomedan conquerors, won provinces for them, and consolidated their Empire. We, the Chiefs of Kathiawad, are the descendents of those illustrious ancestors who have performed such achievements and are not unmindful of the benefits we now enjoy. The settlement of Colonel Walker guaranteed us in our rights and possessions, and on the day of the establishment of the Agency at Rajkote dawned the future prosperity of our country. It is our duty, therefore, a duty imposed on us by our sacred Shastras, to pay divine honours to a Sovereign who has always acted the mother of the millions who have the good luck to be placed under her protection. I am thankful to the Almighty for placing such a benign ruler at our head, and mingle my voice with others in sincerely praying that she may be spared to give us another opportunity of celebrating a second Jubilee in her honour! I need not remind you that the Chiefs of Kathiawad are going to present a joint congratulatory address to her Gracious Majesty and to erect a Museum to be styled the Victoria Jubilee Hall and Museum, in commemoration of this occasion, at Rajkote. That the significance, however, of the event may be felt by all of my subjects, decorations, fair distribution of sweetmeats to the pupils of the various schools, alms to the poor, athletic sports, liberation of some of the prisoners, illuminations and fireworks will form the principal features of the day. In conclusion, I ask you, Rao Bahadur Keshowrao, to kindly convey to our esteemed Political Agent for transmission through Government to her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty my deep sense of devotion and attachment and my fervent hope that her reign may be prolonged and that the loyalty of myself, my family and my people may be appreciated."

After the applause which followed this speech had subsided, the Dewan, Mr. Ratilal Chhotalal Desai, rendered it in Gujerati.

Rao Bahadur Keshowrao then read his reply, in which he said:—

The Chiefs of Kathiawad indeed have come forward in their characteristic public and liberal spirit in founding a monument at the chief place of the seat of British Government in the Province commemorative of this grand day of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. Thakor Saheb, your Government has not been behind-hand in the manifestation of such public and liberal spirit. The Civil Station which is not far from your capital bears ample evidence of it, and the way in which you and the people under your sway are going to celebrate the Jubilee festivities throughout the length and breadth of your dominion displays not only your devotion and attachment to the Crown, but the wisdom with which you are acting. With the greatest pleasure I shall convey as requested the loyal expressions I have just heard to the Political Agent for transmission through Government to her Most Gracious Majesty. Before resuming my seat, I have much pleasure to hand you a Kharita from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Rao Bahadur then handed over to the Thakor Saheb the Kharita referred to. The Rao Bahadur's reply was translated into Gujerati by Mr. Wamanrao, the Thandar of Wadhwan.

The band played the National Anthem, all remaining standing for the time.

Shastri Ambashanker then delivered a short address in Sanskrit, and some verses both in Hindustani and Gujrati were recited by the poets Jugul Kishore and Kavi Raj Gowrishanker suitable to the occasion, after which the Durbar terminated.

The student-princes of the Girassia School were given a dinner-party by the Thakor Saheb.

In the evening there were illuminations and a display of fireworks. A fair was held outside the town.

To-day prizes and sweetmeats were distributed to the boys and girls in the schools, and some prisoners were released. A fair will be held in the evening. There will also be illuminations and a display of fireworks. Alms were also given to the poor.

THE REV. T. H. GREIG ON THE GAINS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH DURING THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

AT the special Jubilee service at St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. T. H. Greig delivered the following discourse on the gains of the Church during the past fifty years, basing his remarks on Psalm ciii. 2:—

I would not have you unmindful this day, of the benefits we have received from the Lord our God, and been permitted so peacefully to enjoy during the reign whose fiftieth year is now drawing to its close; but I will not repeat in weakness and in vagueness what has been so fully and so ably placed before you in the public prints by the editors of the various papers, or in the reported speeches, or the memorials of those whose duty and whose privilege it has been to lead the thoughts of a grateful Empire to the careful consideration of what it has gained in material prosperity, in civil and religious rights and liberties, and those innumerable other blessings which have been secured to it through the direct or indirect influence and authority of that Queen whose Jubilee we are permitted to celebrate this year. I would rather, for a few minutes turn your attention to the as yet apparently untouched subject of the gains the Christian Church has secured within that period and the advances in her work that have marked the life of that section to which we have the honour more immediately to belong. And in doing so I can but touch, and that but slightly, on a few of the points that are of prime importance to us who labour here.

In 1837, when our Queen succeeded to the throne of the United Kingdom, a remarkable movement had been going on within the Church of England, which though it ceased in one form in a few years from then, caused no small stir among those who were members of that Church, and those whose spirits were always on the alert to secure the purity and simplicity of the faith. The earnest men who led the Tractarian movement were then almost in the zenith of their power and fame, and they gave an impetus to that form of showing earnestness and zeal in matters of religion, which we find in growing vigour among all the Churches of the Protestant world to-day. The culture of the beautiful and the graceful in the forms of service, and of the self-sacrifice for religion's sake which is found in brotherhoods and sisterhoods pledged to various departments or sections of the Christian work, owes its recent vigour under God to the labours of these earnest men. Whether this movement has been and is or is to be a blessing or a curse to the Christian Churches and sceptic world, I cannot tell. God knows. It is good and lawful if it be, as it ought to be, the expression of a man's devotion to the Lord Christ Jesus. It is high-treason if it be, as it most apt to be, the expression of a man's devotion to himself. For the rousing afresh the spirit of self-sacrifice for Christ, which needed rousing, and for giving emphasis to the duty of ever serving God most freely with our best, not only the Church of England, but every section of the Christian Church since then, has reason to be grateful to those earnest though in many points mistaken men. And we to-day, if we under God's Holy Spirit can but eliminate the good from among the bad, and use it as our Master would have us to do, must share the blessings God ever gives to those who seek to serve Him in the zeal of a genuine self-sacrificing love to God.

In the Church of Scotland at that time a conflict as severe as it was prolonged, was raging in growing bitterness and heat. The zeal for the honour of God's cause and the efficiency and freedom of the Church in carrying out the work her Master had appointed her, divided the Church into two hostile bands who mutually misunderstood and mutually condemned each other as traitors in the camp of Christ our Lord. The tension increased until in 1843 the cord which bound the parties in the Church, was snapped, and those who were dissatisfied with the things that gave no disturbance to the others, went off to form another section of the Christian church in which they hoped to find that liberty their conscience pressed for, but could not find under the conditions in which the Church of Scotland lay. This secession left the Church greatly weakened, for it deprived her of many able as well as earnest men; but it gave Scotland and the Christian world a much-needed lesson in the practice of self-sacrifice for the Master's sake, which they were not slow to learn. The need for effort to make up the loss called out, moreover, the energies of those who were left behind; and right nobly did they do the work the Master had committed to their hands. The impulse they received from the disruption did not cease with the filling up of the vacant charges by a new and active Ministry, but produced the refilling of the empty Churches with devoted congregations, and the successful effort under the general endowment scheme whereby since 1845 no fewer than 352 new parishes have been erected as parishes *quoad sacra*, and about 297 other churches and chapels have been provided in the crowded districts of Scotland, and in the highlands and islands, that the blessing of the means of grace under a settled Ministry may be brought by our Church within the reach of all who live within that highly favoured land.

But let us turn to India and to the work of the Church of Christ in this great and important Empire. In 1837 there were but 14 distinct missionary societies at work in India, and their converts numbered under 30,000. In 1887 there are 45, including independent workers, and their converts number nearly half a million, and these agencies are in addition to the chaplaincies and independent churches provided by the State or private effort for the European families who live and labour here. In the mission field in India our Church had missionaries at work in 1837; but these went over to the Free Church in 1843, leaving her mission work severely crippled by their loss. It is only now beginning to resume its vigour and efficiency, and I trust that with the Master's blessing the 10 stations we at present occupy with 16 European and 3 native ordained missionaries, will soon become 100 filled by an earnest native Church, taught by native pastors, and sources of Christian life and blessings to the millions of their fellow-subjects who as yet bow down to wood and stone.

In 1873, there were but 6 chaplains of the Church of Scotland to overtake the wants in spiritual things of all the Presbyterian community in India, and they were enjoying the fruits of the triumph they had ten years before achieved in Parliament through their friends and supporters there, whereby they were permitted to solemnise the marriages in India of those who signed a declarations that bride and bridegroom were members of the Church of Scotland. By 1860 all these restrictions in our liberties and privileges had been entirely swept away, and the Church obtained the position as respects the sister Church of England to which she was fully entitled under the British Constitution, and now she has equal freedom to do her work according to her laws. The Mutiny, out bringing us several Highland regiments, brought a temporary addition to our Church's staff in the appointment of 5 purely military chaplains who were attached to the regiments; and in 1859 the permanent establishments were raised to 5 in Bengal, 4 in Madras, and 4 in Bombay, at which numbers they now remain. In 1873 an Additional Clergy Society's chaplain was sent to Meerut, and in 1876 another was sent to Mhow. Both charges are subsidized by Government, and both are guaranteed by the General Assembly's Colonial Committee at home. We need to multiply our stations to enable us to overtake the work we ought to do, and especially do we need to multiply our itinerating charges, that the work of the Ministry may be done as effectively as we can among the jungle population everywhere, and especially the planters in Madras and in Assam.

But while we have thus great cause to bless our God for the great blessings He has given to our Church in India during our Sovereign's reign; we have as members of the Christian Church, great reason to be grateful that God in His goodness has increased the other agencies for spreading the truth around us, and granted blessings to them also in their work. The London Mission and the United Presbyterian missionaries help us most effectively and acceptably in services for the troops in this Presidency. And similar bodies help our work in the other Presidencies. The Young Men's Christian Associations have their branches working in the more important cities, and Zenana missions here and there bear the tidings of the Gospel truth and liberty to the women of India in their secluded homes. These are the products of Queen Victoria's reign with its commercial prosperity, enlarged liberties to the people, and quickenings of religious zeal. The Religious Tract and Book Society has more than doubled its work and usefulness, and the Bible Societies have prospered in full proportion, providing the Word of Life for every language that has an alphabet in writing, and offering it at rates which leave no excuse to those who do not buy. The silent work of both Societies is very precious, and has results in quarters of which their members know and often, it may be, suspect nothing at all. Now and again we hear of converts who had no teachers, but the stray leaves of tattered or wilfully destroyed books or portions from either or both of these classes of Societies; and their demand for baptism awakens the Mission workers everywhere to the power and value of the simple truth, the Word of the Living God.

And lastly, we have here our sabbath-schools and orphanage, and, in perhaps a less degree, our day-schools, all the gains of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church within the 50 years. Each in its measure and degree, but each is really helping on the work of Christ among the European people of this city, and doing a work of very great importance from a Christian point of view.

These then, brethren, are some of the gains the Master has given the Church of Scotland during the reign of our beloved Queen. They have been the bearers of corresponding blessings whether we and those concerned have appropriated them and been blessed by them or no. It behoves us then to lift up our hearts and voices in earnest and heartfelt gratitude to Him who sent them, and to see whether we have been profiting by them as we should, for remember when this King gives opportunities, He holds us justly responsible for the use we make of them and for their neglect, and when He offers blessings, to reject or to neglect them is to rebel. Let us then gratefully use them according to His will, and pass them on improved and, if we can, enlarged, to those who shall succeed us in the occupation and the business of this present life. We will receive a blessing if we do. But while we use them and improve them, let us not forget to offer our thanksgiving in all sincerity to our gracious God for the powerful influences from the throne through which as second causes these benefits have largely come. By her queenly sympathy with all that is right and true; by her firm restraint of all that is corrupting and debasing; by her enlightened and prudent support of genuine Christian effort; by her gentle Christian grace; and by her deep earnest unobtrusive piety, our Sovereign has so controlled the strong, modified the dangerous, and encouraged the weak but good among the forces in the various churches of her land, as to contribute in no small degree to the spread of the Gospel among all nations, and the stregthening its hold upon the hearts of those to whom it is made known. Let us pray most earnestly that those pure influences may long be preserved, and that in growing purity and power they may freely and fully flow from her who has so long and so lovingly proved a nursing-mother to the Churches of her Empire. And let us plead for our own sakes and for the Empire's sake, that her eye may not grow dim nor her natural strength abate until in some far distant year, one day she "is not" for God hath taken her to Himself to rest and glory on a heavenly throne. God save the Queen.

THE KOKNEE MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY AND THE JUBILEE.

IN accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held at the house of Kazee Shureef Abdul Luteef Londay, on the 14th instant, the members of the Koknee Mahomedans of this city and others assembled at the house of Mr. Nacoda Mohamedali Rogay on the 16th instant, between the hours of 8 and 9 p.m., for the purpose of offering prayers on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. The hall was thronged with about 500 members of the community. Among those present were Kazee Shureef Abbool Luteef Londay, Cazee Shaik Mohamed Murghay, Mr. Sheik Mohomed Cartey, Mr. Shaik Ahmed Khat Khattey, Khan Bahadur Moonshi Goolam Mohomed, Hakeem Mahomed Hoosein, Barrister-at-Law, Dr. Abdool Rahim, Mr. Kazee Mahomed Ismail Chilmai, Mr. Mohomed Hussein Chorghay, Mr. Mohomed Ismail Mohuntulay, Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Fusabay, and a number of other members of the community. The Cazee of Bombay took the chair. He opened the proceedings with an eloquent speech in which he recounted the numerous blessings that English rule had brought in its train. Among other things, he observed that they were all probably aware that the Mahomedan community being backward in some respects, had been the special object of the sympathy of Government. He alluded to the kindly solicitude it manifested for the education of the Mahomedans, and to the interest that it took in their general welfare and advancement. The Mahomedans, he said, yielded to none in their loyalty and devotion to their beloved Sovereign, and he therefore trusted that all those who were present would join him heartily in the thanksgiving, and prayer for the happiness and long life of the Queen-Empress. The learned Cazee then offered a very impressive prayer, invoking the blessings of Providence upon the Empress Victoria and the Royal family, at the conclusion of which the assembly rose and dispersed.

The freight-brokers of Bombay propose to give a feast to the halt, the maimed and the blind of Bombay on the Oval in front of the Secretariat this afternoon. The following further subscriptions have now been received:—

	Rs.	a.
Messrs Beyts, Craig& Co	51	0
Mr Hurgovan Jeevan	15	0
Mr Nursee Mooljee	8	0
Mr Babajee Anunth	5	0
Mr A Menesse	20	0
Mr Mootechund Dhurumsey	5	0
Messrs Brookes & Co	5	0
Messrs B J Brookes & Co	5	0
Mr Furdoonjee Framjee	10	0
Mr Hugh S Symons	5	0
Mr Veerjee Valljee	20	0
Messrs Naranjee Gullalchund	10	0
Messrs Thackersee Narayen & Co	25	0
Other Native Brokers	17	0
H M C	5	0
A B	10	0
J A S	5	0
L R W F	10	0
R L S	10	0
F W	5	0
M McI S	5	0
L S S	5	0
J E S	5	0
Jack and Allan	10	0
W A B	10	0
J C S	10	0
Mr Vussanjee Morarjee, Cotton broker	10	0
	301	0
Amount previously received	619	10
Total	920	10

JUBILEE SOCIAL GATHERING.

A VERY pleasant gathering of Elphinstonians, past and present, was held yesterday afternoon at the College premises, Parel, in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress's reign. All the Professors of the College had been invited as guests, and there were present Principal W. Wordsworth, C.I.E., Professors Hathornthwaite, Macmillan, Peterson, Lyon, Oliver, and K.D. Naigaumwalla, and Shastrees Bhimacharya and Rajaram. The Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, who was invited as a guest, was received with loud cheers. The Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., was also present on the occasion. The students assembled at 4 p.m. in what is known as the "common room," where about half an hour was agreeably spent in conversation and the interchange of civilities. Then commenced the entertainment, which consisted of the performances of an Italian string band, and the singing of songs by some of the students in Persian, Gujerati and Hindustani, with musical accompaniment. The singers acquitted themselves creditably under the circumstances and were applauded to the echo. At the close of the entertainment, an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets on the ground floor, where an elegant decoration, with the motto "Welcome to our Beloved Companion of the Indian Empire," had been hung up against the wall. The proceedings, which were of an interesting character, terminated about sunset.

THE CELEBRATION IN THE PUNJAB.

THE Punjab which, fifty years ago, was still ruled by Runjit Singh, has been celebrating the Queen's Jubilee with the utmost enthusiasm. The festivities include the celebration in the Punjab Durbars at the head-quatrers of every district, the presentation of innumerable addresses breathing a spirit of fervent loyalty; the parade of troops at the military stations; the release of over two thousand prisoners; the foundation or opening of many public and charitable buildings; general illuminations, popular sports, *largesse* to the poor, and every type of social entertainment from a dinner and reception at Government House, to a Khattack sword dance on the frontier. In Lahore, there was a Thanksgiving service in the new Cathedral, where the choir sang the National Anthem, and Bishop French preached. There was a parade outside the fort, the troops being railed in from cantonments the Northumberland Fusiliers trooped the colours. Some 2,600 troops were present, excluding Volunteers. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and most of the civil population were spectators. Afterwards the Lieutenant-Governor received in Durbar the native nobility and gentry with the representatives of the Native States. Fourteen khillats, to the value of Rs. 5,300, were presented, besides 27 certificates for high character and proved loyalty, including seven to the representatives of Native States. The Lieutenant-Governor next laid a foundation stone of Nowshera marble for the Victoria Jubilee Hall. In the evening was a general illumination, that of the Badshai Musjid built by Aurungzebe being especially fine. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, followed by the leading residents, drove round the city. In the evening there was a large dinner at Government House, to which all the chief officials were invited. The dinner was followed by a reception attended by a large company of Europeans and natives; at which the Lieutenant-Governor received addresses from some fifteen societies and local bodies, including the Punjab University, the District and Municipal Committee, Khalsa Diwan, Indian Association, Brahmo Somaj, and Punjab and Mahommedan Anjumans. The recitation of a Persian poem concluded the festivities about midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th February, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·921
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·8
Dew Point	61·1
Relative humidity of Air	·57
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·1
General Direction of Wind.*	E, ENE, E, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	171

* From midnight to midnight

FOR THE WOMEN.

"AVE IMPERATRIX, MORITURÆ TE SALUTANT!"

We knit a riven land to strengthen by cannon, code and sword;
We drove the road for all men's feet, we bridged the raving ford;
We cleared the waste of force and wrong, we bade the land be still,
And, wheresoe'er that will was good, we wrought the peoples' will.
The wisdom of the West is theirs—our schools are free to all
The strength of all the West is theirs, to prop them lest they fall;
And men may say what things they please, and none dare stay their tongue,
But who has spoken out for these, the women and the young?
Small wish have they for learning's light or wisdom of the West—
Small wish have you that they should learn, or we should break their rest,
But—pitiless as when He spoke, untempered, quick to slay—
The curse God laid on Eve is theirs for heritage to-day.
You know the "Hundred Danger Time" when, gay with paint and flowers,
Your household Gods are bribed to help the bitter, helpless hours;
You know the worn and rotten mat whereon the mother lies;
You know the Scotah room unclean,—the cell wherein she dies.
Dies—with the babble in her ear of midwife's muttered charm,
Dies—'spite young Life that strains to stay—the suckling in her arm,
Dies in the three times heated air—scorched by the Birthfire's breath—
Foredoomed, you say lest anguish lack, to haunt her home in death.
These things you know and more than these—grim secrets of the Dead,
Foul horrors done in ignorance, by Time on Folly bred;
The women have no voice to speak, but none can check your pen—
Turn for a moment from your strife and plead their cause, O men!
Help now—for your own sakes give help. Look! since the world began.
'Was never people walked apart—the woman from the man.
And you are rich in all our lore, you make our thoughts your own—
But, by the mothers of your race, you cannot rise alone.
Help here—and not for us the boon and not to us the gain—
Make room to save the babe from death, the mother from her pain.
Is it so great a thing we ask?—Is there no road to find
When women of our people seek to help your womenkind?
No word to sap their faith, no talk of Christ or creed need be,
But woman's help in woman's need and woman's ministry.
Such healing as the West can give, that healing may they win.
Draw back the purdah for their sakes and let our women in!—"Civil and Military Gazette."

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	720 xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		A		A	
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	150
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	400-10
National Bank of India	27,330	200		5 pct.	112xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	–	–	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
[illegible] ance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,025

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...£800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c. on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Forms of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, have been declared, and made payable at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 21st February 1887.

By order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette Press.* Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862...£300,690
" 1885...£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4 049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fun
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for...Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policy after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Natives of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
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HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY
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OF
THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
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With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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Copies can be had at the
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne: that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY 1887.

CONTAINING ALL THE
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WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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NOTICES.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individual; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contain sufficient for four weeks.

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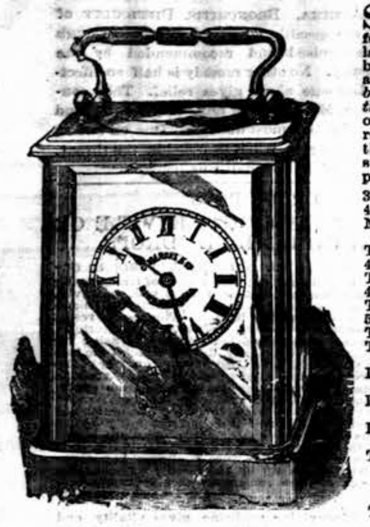
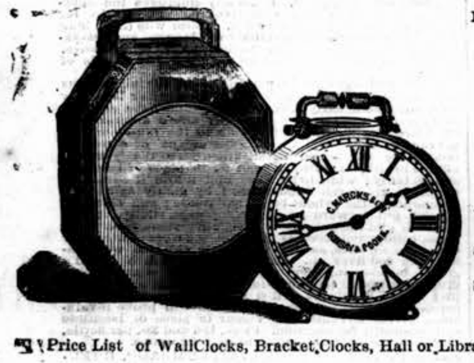
CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



So called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs.	35
4½ do. do. do.	„	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	„	55
The same with alarum	„	65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	„	70
The same with alarum	„	80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	„	90
The same with lever movement	„	100
5½ In. high do. do.	„	115
The same with repeater actions	„	125
The same repeater and alarum ...Rs. 180 &	„	140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	„	200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	„	225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	„	275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	„	450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	„	120
Do. do. extra Finish	„	150
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	„	75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	„	280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.



Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed......Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial		80
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Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements	Rs.	to 60

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This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

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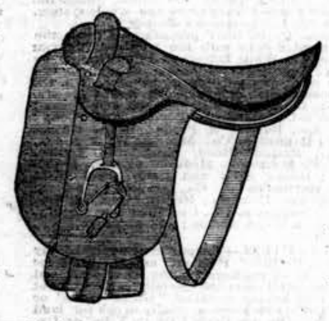
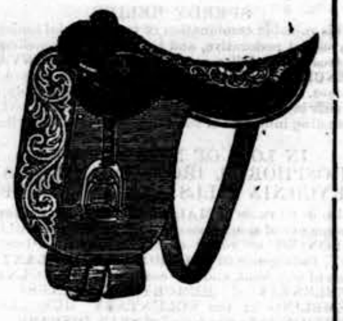
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK JUST TO HAND.





These SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, are Light, Durable, and Beautifully Finished. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

PRICES.

Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat...	...Rs. 100 to 125
Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome	„ 125 to 135
&c. &c.	&c.

THE NEW PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP can be supplied with the above at the Additional Cost of Rs. 9-8.

This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented*, exceedingly simple in Construction and instautaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0		7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
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3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „	4	0		9.	Prince of Wales	„ „	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	„ „	3	0		10.	Prince Boris	„ „	2	0
5.	Bosphorus	„ „	3	8		11.	Victoria	„ „	1	8
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These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
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REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25 Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100 Rs.	9	0
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Jose Vargas	„	50 „ 10	0	La Selika	„	50 „	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	„	50 „ 8	0	Romeo and Juliette	„	50 „	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	„	25 „ 3	4	La Flor de Java	„	100 „	4	8
Semiramis	„	100 „ 11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	„	100 „	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium	„ „ 2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

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or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

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Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

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REGISTERED
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
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CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

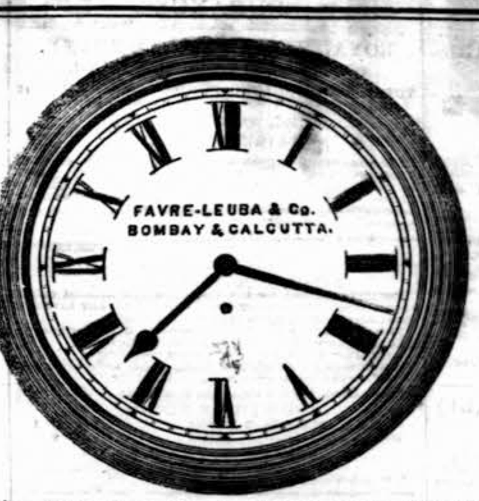
The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

We have not varied the quality one iota, nor should we have, without compulsion, made any alteration in Label.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our Trade Mark appears engraved on Corks, Capsules, and Labels as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

OFFICE CLOCKS.



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GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

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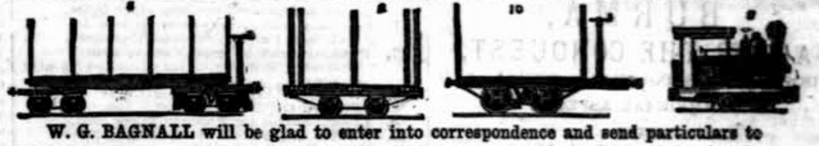

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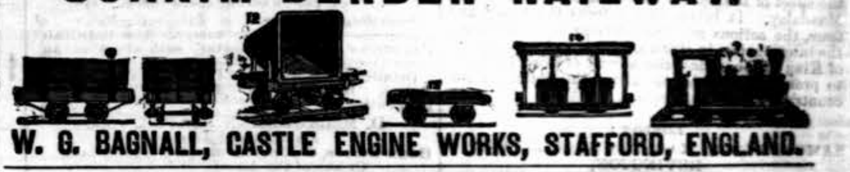

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